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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Backs Dollar and Codes

France Likes Britain's Plan

CWA Huge Funds Approved

Austria Sees Germany Evade

New York and Paris Cabs Halt

Emma Goldman Is Refuted

THE United States' new monetary policy is a persisting sensation in the markets of the world. Britain is satisfied because the pound closely follows the dollar down. France is confused and fearful, not knowing what portends to the franc and its gold supply. Whether the stabilization fund is being used is unannounced, but gold flows in. London gold shares soar. American stocks and bonds rise swiftly. Washington turns to the NRA codes. A great battle looms. A. F. of L. accuses the automobile makers as bad violators. General Johnson will warn, then go to the courts—The Administration will push its war against depression on all the fronts.

¶ France and Britain draw closer together on arms agreement. France's acceptance of the technical portions of the British compromise proposals appears certain. France will drop the trial period for Germany and begin immediately the reducing of its own heavy armaments if all agree. The French join the British in advocating abolition of all military aircraft. Finally, France is willing for Germany to have defensive weapons—Britain's striking proposals are really getting somewhere.

¶ Washington hears a House committee recommend immediate appropriation of $450,000,000 to carry on civil works with 4,000,000 employees. A second recommendation is for $500,000,000 for direct relief. Harry L. Hopkins, CWA and relief administrator, says present civil works funds, being spent at $70,000,000 a week, will last only until Feb. 9. In March, 1933, there were 4,560,000 families (20,000,000 people) in the United States on public relief rolls. In December only 2,650,000 families. Pessimists said the unemployed and the partly supported would run when offered civil works jobs, and they did—They ran like anything to get the jobs.

¶ Austria receives and brands as unsatisfactory Germany's answer to its complaint of Jan. 17 against interference in its internal affairs. Vienna says Berlin does not consider but merely denies its charges. The proposed appeal to the League against Germany is held in abeyance, with the situation in the Tyrol claiming attention. The Tyrolean Heimwehr leaders, mobilizing against the National Socialists, are now able to demand a larger voice in the central coalition government—From now on is Dictator Dollfuss' busy day.

¶ Boston hears the patter of pistol bullets as four robbers kill a policeman and wound three other persons in rifling the Needham Trust Company of $10,000. In Pennsgrove, N. J., four armed robbers flee with $130,000 being carried into the Pennsgrove National Bank. At Coleman, Texas, three armed robbers take $35,000 from the First National Bank, screening their flight with six kidnaped employees. Bank robbing, like kidnaping, can be stopped—Only pistols, legally manufactured and legally sold, make it seem triumphant even for a moment.

¶ L'Europe Nouvelle, important political weekly of Paris, loses the woman who founded and edited it 16 years. Mlle. Louise Weiss pens an illuminating farewell to her astonished readers. She decides that the old formulæ and doctrines are outworn; the ideals of 1918 still exist but must be reached by new means. She sees the France she thought immutable ready for change. Youth distrusts, seeks new faith; the country is waiting. Mlle. Weiss will help by doing what all who can must do—She will give quiet meditation to the things that might and should be.

¶ Paris and New York City realize the true value of a taxicab when taxi drivers go on strike. In the French city the cab-steerers protest against the Government's raising the gasoline tax from 8½ to 21 cents, making the cost 40 cents a gallon. In New York several thousand drivers strike over disposition of several hundred thousand dollars collected under the 5-cents-a-ride tax now declared illegal. Taking the puttees off soldiers and putting them on taxi-drivers did something unexpected—Drivers became martial fighters for their rights.

¶ America's once most famous anarchist returns under a Washington permit for a 90-day visit. Emma Goldman is appropriately greeted in New York by a taxicab strike, but it appears to annoy rather than elate her. This once fiery advocate of the use of bomb and torch needs only to survey the American scene to undergo revision of all her one-time ideas. Revolutionary changes outstripping anything she ever hoped for have occurred—But violence did not bring one of them to the thinking United States.

New Soviet Five-Year Plan Seeks to Swell Production Of Things People Use Most

Food, Clothing, Textiles, Soap, Among Them, Together With Railroads—Feature of Program Is Its Eastward Trend

By W. H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Russia has only now revealed the full outline of its second Five-Year Plan, although a year of its execution has already elapsed. The first plan, which excited such world-wide interest and attention, was officially declared completed in 1932; the second plan embraces the period, 1933-1937.

Some indications of the character of the second plan were published early in 1933; and the complete outline, now available in the form of "theses," summing up the report of Premier Molotoff and the President of the State Planning Commission, V. Kuibisheff, conforms pretty closely with these indications, although certain figures of output have been slightly reduced.

Like its predecessor, the second Five-Year Plan is an ambitious scheme of development; the actual volume of production which it projects is greater than that which was achieved under the earlier plan. This is quite natural, if only because many big plants which were built under the first plan are expected to increase production considerably under the second.

As was generally expected, the new plan lays special stress on the development of those branches of industry which produce directly for the everyday needs of the population—food, textiles, clothing, soap, etc. The output of consumption goods in 1937 is to be almost 2.7 times the figure of 1932, while the output of the "heavy" industries—coal, oil, iron, steel, machine building, etc.—is to be about 2.1 times what it was in 1932.

The shortage of food and of manufactured goods during the last few years has been so acute that an increase in supply by two and a half or three times will scarcely bring the Russian masses to a state of booming prosperity, as measured by the standards of other countries.

But it will, of course, substantially improve the present situation; and the authorities are sufficiently confident of the success of this scheme for increased output to be contemplating the abolition of the rationing

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Johnson Arms Forces of NRA To Save Codes

Action Against Violators Will Be Swift—Crucial Test Is at Hand

Wide Abuse Charged

Punitive Measures Will Be Impartial and Without Undue Ballyhoo

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The real test of the NRA—the test from which it will either emerge successful in its battle to reconstruct American business practices or go down to failure in a new era of commercial lawlessness—looms dead ahead of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's hard working recovery organization.

For months now, complaints of code violation and reports of wholesale lip service to the Blue Eagle have piled up here to be climaxed today by sweeping charges against the automobile industry which will be placed before General Johnson shortly by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The grand total of all this, much of which is unquestionably based on fact, is that the NRA must force compliance with its codes. Unless it does the whole colossal effort to reconstruct a new and more ethical national economy out of the débris of the rampant materialism and selfishness of 1928 and 1929 is bound to fail. And no one recognizes this more than General Johnson himself.

Organizes for Battle

For months he has been quietly but diligently organizing his forces for the crucial struggle. He is almost ready to turn local compliance over to the permanent organization being set up by the National Emergency Council.

He is almost ready to substitute a grim code-enforcement Eagle for the "ballyhoo" Blue Eagle which has outlived its usefulness. He is working hard to coördinate and perfect all of his major codes before they are put to the final test.

As far as he is able General Johnson has cleared his decks for action and is ready to come to grips with the problem of noncompliance. But it will be fought on different lines than anything the NRA has done to date.

There will be no banner headlines, no clarion calls to patriotism, no appeals to enlightened selfishness. On the contrary it will be fought quietly. It will consist of warnings, followed swiftly by court action if they are not heeded.

To Shift Penal Authority

The first step will be the transfer of local compliance from the existing volunteer boards over to the national emergency council. And there the first test will come. If the permanent staff proves as ineffective as the volunteer boards have been, the NRA is doomed. There must be compliance. But if the permanent staff sincerely seeks to apprehend violators and bring them to terms, the battle will be ninetenths won. After that it will still be necessary to secure convictions in court, which can probably be done if enforcement is honest and equitable. Discrimination would soon alienate the courts.

Any estimate of violations and noncompliance under the NRA must of necessity be vague. There are no facts available. The total number of legitimate complaints against employers received by the NRA organization itself is surprisingly low. By the middle of January it had received only 9434, of which 3649 are still pending. Of the balance 2637

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They Grew Up So Near Together and Yet So Far Apart

Right—Courtesy of © Ray Long and Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York, from Book "My Boy Franklin," as Told by Mrs. James Roosevelt to Isabelle Leighton and Gabrielle Forbush.
Left—The Christian Science Monitor. Center—By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor.

Ogden L. Mills and President Roosevelt in Their Youth

Upper Left Shows Mr. Mills As Young Man, While at Right Is the President As a Boy. Neighbors in Dutchess County, New York. The Center Picture Represents Young Mills on His Pony With the Groom at Its Head.

Federal Relief To Put 100,000 Back in School

Administrator Hopkins Tells State Organizations to Provide Jobs

Average $15 to Each

Lower Grade School Teachers Also to Be Helped in Districts With Closed Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—A national plan for enabling 100,000 young men and women to attend college during the second semester this year by paying them out of federal relief funds for work at their college or university was announced by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

State emergency relief administrators have been authorized to provide part-time jobs at colleges for needy students up to 10 per cent of their regular enrollment of students as of Oct. 15, 1933. There were a little over 1,000,000 full-time college students in the country on that date.

Mr. Hopkins estimated that the program will cost between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 depending upon the number of students who qualify.

In addition to helping the sons and daughters of those hard hit by economic conditions, the program will keep them out of the labor market during the winter and spring, it was pointed out.

Apply to Institutions

Needy students will apply to the authorities of the various institutions, who will submit requests for allotments to the state relief administrations. About three-fourths of the students to be helped will be those dropping out at the end of the first semester for financial reasons and about on-fourth new students who would otherwise be unable to enter, under rules stating that not more than 75 per cent of the funds allotted to any institution shall be paid to students who were regularly enrolled in some college during January, 1934

From $10 to $20 a month will be paid students for work of the kind customarily done in the institution by students working their way through college, including clerical, library, research, work on building and grounds, and in dormitories and dining halls, but not regular class instruction. These jobs will be in addition to those now provided by the various institutions. Where the institutions are not under public control, jobs may not include construction and repair, but such jobs may be provided on nearby property.

Character Requisite

Men and women will be given jobs in proportion to the enrollment of each. To obtain work, students must possess character and ability "to give assurance that they will do high grade work in college" the rules state. The rate of pay is to be such as is commonly paid by the institution for the type of service rendered but not less than 30 cents an hour. A 30-hour week and an 8-hour day are set as maximums. The average allotment will be $15 a month per student employed.

College and university presidents will be responsible for the program in their institutions and they must waive all fees for registration, tuition, laboratories and other purposes for the students receiving federal assistance.

Mr. Hopkins yesterday authorized additional grants to provide relief for more teachers in communities up to 5000 population. The funds, he said, would go to elementary and second schoolteachers in local districts which had already made maximum but unavailing efforts to keep their schools in operation.

Currency Changes Promise to Elude Any Drastic Move

Readjustment to New U. S. Dollar Reported Taking Place Normally

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Swift and effective readjustment of internal and external monetary conditions to the 59.06-cent dollar was today carefully and confidently watched by President Roosevelt and his financial advisers.

Shaking-down of the world exchange position, as well as promising internal factors, seemed to indicate that practical stabilization understandings can be worked out before long. While the readjustments in London and Paris were recognized as grave, it was felt in Administration circles here that an actual monetary war was being successfully avoided, and that general revaluation of currencies was taking place as swiftly as is comfortable.

There was no evidence that the $2,000,000,000 exchange fund was operating on any appreciable scale to keep the dollar down. To the contrary, the pound sterling was watched in its drop away from gold and the dollar with apparent equanimity, Washington having decided—to appearances—that the old parity of $4.86 would be an acceptable and desirable permanent level.

No Sales Against Pound

Nothing was being done as far as could be determined to sell dollars against the pound's decline, nor to intervene in any fashion in the European readjustment except the standing offer to buy gold in New York at $35 a fine ounce. Nor did it seem that any stabilization talks have got under way as yet. The European re-settlement process is awaited first. Indeed, both President Roosevelt and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, carried out their threat not to answer questions about such talks—the President this morning reproving a questioner for asking for "forbidden fruit."

The President himself radiated more confidence and buoyancy than for many weeks, and was ruddy and handsome with a new suit and a new haircut to celebrate the new dollar. Breaking sharply away from his habitual staid business garb, of black or blue, he appeared in light

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New York Streets Strangely Silent As Taxi Drivers Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 — Taxicab drivers of New York City went on strike here today, demanding what they called a living wage, and when this was written the streets famous throughout the world for their traffic jams were practically deserted of vehicles.

They seek better working conditions, more pay and division among chauffeurs of the big pot of nickels being held by the taxicab companies under the five-cent taxicab fare levy put through by the last Tammany Administration and which the courts ruled out of order.

The strikers hold that they are not making enough money to live on and, after they had audience with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia at City Hall at his invitation, it looked as if labor arbitration was to be added to the many-sided activities of the Fusion Administration.

Minor disorders characterized the strike soon after its inception. Driven from Grand Central terminal by the police, more than 1000 striking chauffeurs stormed into the hotel district soon after noon, pulled nonstrikers from cabs at the curbs and drove others from in front of the hotels.

Colony Deports Men Gill Urged Sending Away

Steps Taken Made to Appear as Reflection on Suspended Head

All of the 15 prisoners now being "deported" from the Norfolk Prison colony back to cells in the Charlestown State Prison were recommended for removal to Charlestown by Mr. Howard B. Gill, former superintendent, several months ago, and many of them even before the investigation of the colony began.

This fact, learned today from an authoritative source, breaks another bubble in the campaign of subversiveness against the world famous penal institution and further exonerates Mr. Gill of any laxity in the management of the colony.

It has been charged that the transfer of the prisoners, some of whom were involved in an attempted break at the prison, which led indirectly to Mr. Gill's suspension, was made because many of them were the "prison pets" of Mr. Gill. If they were the favorite pupils of the temporarily dismissed superintendent, why should he have recommended their removal to Charlestown? it is asked.

Told Last Summer

The transfer of the prisoners is also being credited directly to the investigation which found that "they didn't fit into the experiment at Norfolk." Mr. Gill told officials in the Department of Correction way back last summer that there were about 50 inmates at the prison who were not fitting into the Norfolk program and should be removed to Charlestown.

The department told Mr. Gill that the state prison was over-crowded and that they could not select 50 suitable prisoners to transfer to Norfolk to make room for those Mr. Gill wanted removed. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1933, only four prisoners were taken back to Charlestown out of 247 transferred to the colony.

Again, after the investigation of the colony began, Mr. Gill urged that the question of transferring the men at Norfolk be settled. But it was not until after critics started to "hit it up" against Norfolk that some definite action was taken to remove the unsuitables back to Charlestown.

Not Up to Plan

Investigation or no investigation, the prisoners scheduled to be returned to State Prison would be going back just the same, an official close to Mr. Gill stated today. He declared that the Department of Correction including Commissioner Frederick J. Dillon, felt that the prisoners removed to Charlestown turned out to be "persons who could not be handled under the Norfolk régime and were not in the eyes of the department as 'prison pets' but were looked upon as not coming up to the rehabilitative plan of the prison."

It has always been the policy of the department to approve bringing back prisoners who cannot adjust themselves to the Norfolk program, the spokesman said. In 1931, 55 men were returned out of 207 sent down. In 1932, 30 were brought back out of 187 transferred.

"If you pick the best apples out of a barrel first, sooner or later the apples left are only 'specks.'"

Mr. Gill offered this old New England parable to show what has been done at Charlestown. In selecting prisoners for Norfolk, those in charge have been forced to take the "specks"—the hard criminals—even though they did not really belong in an institution such as Norfolk.

Later the "specks" cause trouble which is blamed to the system of prison reform rather than to the lack of making more prisons available in the State from which those eligible for Norfolk may be selected. Charlestown is the only prison in Massachusetts where inmates are selected for Norfolk.

February Etches Wintry Study In Black and White

Plays Pranks Like a Boy With a Piece of Chalk, and a Restless Foot

Little February got out its drawing kit last night and from a sticky snowstorm etched a landscape study in black and white.

Bare branches burgeoned overnight with blossoms of snowy pompons. Iron grillwork on old Boston doorways turned to marble. Trellised walls hung out a lacy mantle.

But like a schoolboy turned loose with a piece of chalk, the storm played many a prank throughout the city. It pelted everything with sodden gobs. What with snow and wind, it transformed the automobile of yesterday into the streamlined thing of tomorrow.

The storm skipped into the parks and wreaked its vandalism on sculptured adornments. It made hobgobblins out of heroes. It tweaked the Celtic features of Charlesgate's Patrick Andrew Collins and hung a Phœnician cutwater on the noble nose of that brave bronze likeness of Boston's one-time Mayor.

The six-inch snowfall bogged the skating in the Public Garden. It attacked the equestrian statue of George Washington and left the General holding the field astride a humpy white draft horse.

The classic statuary of Col. Robert G. Shaw leading his Negro troops, directly opposite the State House, was subjected to temporary defacement. Snow stuck a conical dunce cap on the natty hats of the infantrymen and, worst of all, converted the keen drawn blade of the doughty Colonel into a thick white bludgeon.

When the sun popped out in the forenoon, the picture was at its best. The Fenway was a dazzling grotto where weighted bows of bridal wreath and forsythia bent to the black ribbon of river winding through the snow. It was a sight to see—while it lasted!

Roosevelt and Mills Rivalry Dates Way Back to Day When Latter Got Groom For His Pony

Neighbors Since Boyhood, They Furnish One of the Most Remarkable Examples of Parallels and Political Rivalries in American History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — Once upon a time, years and years ago, a family of landed gentry named Roosevelt, living in Dutchess County, New York, gave their boy, Franklin Delano, a pony. Franklin Delano was very proud of his pony until he heard that a neighboring family named Mills had given their young hopeful, Ogden Livingstone, not only a pony, but also had brought over an English groom to look after it!

This incident, related in the last campaign, might epitomize one of the most extraordinary parallels and political rivalries in American history, which has just had its latest chapter added to it.

The two boys came from the same aristocratic social strata. Young Roosevelt was born in 1882 at Hyde Park; young Mills two years later at fashionable Newport, R. I. Both families were well-to-do and the Mills family affluent; both were Episcopalian; both young men went to Harvard and both were members of the same class, 1904. After that, both studied law and received respective degrees in 1907. Each of them then entered politics. Each rose high in party life.

Both Are Leaders

Today Mr. Roosevelt is leader of the Democrats and President. And Mr. Mills is an outstanding leader of the Republicans—and if he harbors presidential ambitions it would surprise nobody.

This queer juxtaposition of two lives has reached a new phase with the development of the New Deal. For just prior to the national "Birthday Party" vouchsafed Mr. Roosevelt by devout admirers all over the country, his old classmate, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, speaking at Topeka, Kan., delivered the strongest Republican political document since the last election. No current political discussion will be complete without a contrast between the two men and their ideals.

If Mr. Hoover is really out of politics, as has been recently stated, Mr. Mills is the logical legatee of his political prestige, whatever that may be worth. And Mr. Mills has now managed to sum up the divergent phases of the Republican case in his Topeka speech with the most trenchant criticism of one year's operation of the New Deal.

Recent events make it impossible to say, as it was for the first few months of the Roosevelt Administration, that there is no opposition in America. The Republicans have just presented a united front against the money bill. Mr. Hoover, for whatever it may portend, has come out of his retirement in California and plans a trip to New York. The "Republican Builders"

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Chicago Civic Groups Rush To Aid of Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—A legislative program, designed to bring about more regular pay days for Chicago teachers, now owed some $26,000,000, and for other educators in the State said to be equally hard hit by the disastrous drop in school income, is being drafted in civic meetings here.

If all friends of public education, teachers and laymen alike, can agree on what ought to be done, the problem in this city and State will be a long way toward solution, it is declared by observers here. As a step toward this goal, a forum meeting was called by the Chicago Women's Club this week and the women, after hearing a discussion by experts, adopted resolutions indorsing three definite pieces of legislation.

The resolutions were in line with a tentative program put forward by Mr. Robert C. Moore, secretary of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, at the club forum.

The first recommendation is to increase the state distributive funds, which now supplement local revenues in some degree; and to increase it with funds obtained by some means other than the taxation of real estate, as the State has power to do. New York, it was pointed out by Mr. Moore, is helping its schools with a state fund of about $100,000,000 this year, while Illinois is contributing only about one-tenth as much.

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Things Present

Read the first item in Mirror of World Opinion, and then enjoy Mr. Abbot's correlative article in Watching the World Go By, on the Editorial page.

A poor knight, so the story goes, took slices of bread and turned them into such delicious cutlets that distinguished guests begged the secret. You will find it among the German and Bavarian recipes on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, which, incidentally, is devoted today to home life in Germany.

If you are interested in some intimate details of Mary Queen of Scots, read the article on the Home Forum page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Interior Decoration and Antiques pages, and the Weekly News Map.

Look for Waddles in strip form, beginning on Monday.

Ministers Oppose Compulsory Drill In Ohio Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2—More than 600 Protestant ministers in attendance at Ohio Pastors' Convention here today pledged themselves to organize the State to make a united protest against compulsory military training at land grant schools and to support conscientious objectors against drill at these schools in the meantime.

In the report, the ministers expressed themselves as "distressed" by the present system under which conscientious objectors are excused or not excused from drill. They declared they believe bona-fide personal and documentary evidence should be recognized by the university.

By "bona fide evidence," it was explained from the floor of the convention, is meant the judgment of the parents, teachers and pastors as to the sincerity and attitude of the student.

At the same time the Ohio Council of Church Women, meeting in a different convention hall in the city, recommended that military drill at Ohio State be made optional and so stated in a letter to President George W. Rightmire and the University Board of Trustees.

The report will be sent to all women's church groups in the State with the suggestion that similar letters be sent to President Rightmire.

Fruit of a Wintry Sky

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Snow Blossom" Time in the Fenway, Boston

Germany's Reply to Austria Fails in Silencing Protests; Peasants Shout, 'Hail, Dollfuss'

Vienna Defers Appeal to League on Question of Reich's Interference—Thousands Parade at Capital in Defending Régime

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 2—The question whether Austria will appeal to the League of Nations against Germany remains momentarily in abeyance following receipt of the official German reply to the Austrian Government's complaints of interference in internal affairs.

A communiqué issued here today says: "The German answer gives no consideration to charges raised by the Austrian Government but contents itself merely with flat denials. The Ministerial Council has therefore agreed that the answer is unsatisfactory and with unshaken confidence in its rights, the Austrian Government, united under the leadership of Chancellor Dollfuss, will continue along the way which circumstances have imposed on it."

Mobilization in Tyrol

Apart from the question of appealing to the League, the communiqué is taken to indicate that the policy of relentless suppression of the National Socialists is to continue. The campaign already has given opportunity to the Heimwehr in Tyrol to make an effort to gain political control of this province. The recent mobilization of the Tyrolean Heimwehr forces was thought at first to be a spontaneous outbreak of peasants against the National Socialists.

Now it transpires, however, that Heimwehr leaders were seeking to get control of the provincial government with a view to strengthening their position in the central government and the Dollfuss coalition.

Tyrolean Heimwehr chiefs, it is stated, have organized local public safety committees in many communities and called their followers to arms. They are now demanding the right to appoint their own commissioners and committees throughout Tyrol.

It is evident that if this right is conceded they would be in strong position in regard to Chancellor Dollfuss whose avowed policy is to follow a middle course, avoiding all kinds of extremism.

Chancellor's Position Strengthened

The personal position of Chancellor Dollfuss was considerably strengthened by a demonstration here today of 100,000 organized peasants who came from all parts of Lower Austria to manifest their determination to preserve the country's independence and support the Dollfuss Government. It was an impressive answer to the campaign the National Socialists have been carrying on against Austria with such vehemence in the past months.

From early morning until past noon the peasants marched along the boulevards of Austria's capital to the extensive court of an unused railroad station where they were addressed by the Chancellor. As the almost endless procession of farmers passed Chancellor Dollfuss greeted them—in many cases by name—from an improvised platform and in turn was enthusiastically cheered by a stream of marchers who kept shouting "Hail, Austria! Hail, Dollfuss."

It was a remarkable demonstration of the bond of affection and confidence existing between the farmers of Austria and the Chancellor. National Socialists both in Germany and Austria constantly assert that Dr. Dollfuss is standing between the Austrian people and their desire to join Germany. The enthusiasm with which the villagers today voluntarily flocked from all over eastern Austria to demonstrate their devotion to the Government does not bear out these assertions.

Mentions "Brown Socialism"

In his address Dr. Dollfuss emphasized the fact that the peasants have been the chief factor in preventing Red Socialism from dominating Austria. They would also succed in overcoming Brown Socialism, he continued.

The Chancellor also pointed out that the economic situation is appreciably improving, the number of unemployed greatly decreasing and cases of bankruptcy diminished by 30 per cent. He laid stress on the new constitution about to be promulgated, asserting that it would form a new Austria of cooperating brothers, working in the cause of the common good rather than fighting against one another.

He concluded by declaring that with the aid of a united peasantry Austria would weather all its storms.

NBC to Interview Willis J. Abbot

MR. WILLIS J. ABBOT, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed in the New York studios of the National Broadcasting Company by Mr. William Lundell over the WJZ network today, from 5 to 5:15 p. m., eastern time. The program will be radiocast by Stations WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters.

The subject of Mr. Abbot's interview will be "Watching the World Go By," which is the same title as his regular column on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor. The interview precedes "The Monitor Views the News," The Christian Science Monitor's daily radiocast of news over WBZ and WBZA at 5:15 p. m.

Reich Rejects Reference Of Austrian Dispute To 'Outside' Parties

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 2—A warning that reference of a dispute between two German peoples to international negotiations is neither suitable nor likely to succeed is the salient point in a communiqué issued here today on "Germany's reply to the Austrian note."

The reply which was sent yesterday is interpreted here as showing that German National Socialists continue inflexible in their demands toward Austria. They do not fight at the moment for political Anschluss with all its international complications. The Austrian state as far as they are concerned can remain a separate entity, but the Austrian National Socialsts must be given full freedom of expression, Austria should hold an election, and, as confidently hoped here, the Austrian National Socialists then would take over control.

Germany is certainly not desirous of having the question come before the League of Nations, since it has always regarded the issue as an internal affair. Nevertheless, should Austria persist in its intentions of going to Geneva it is felt here that a new international situation more unfavorable to Germany might possibly arise. Informed circles therefore, are rather relieved that the great powers at present appear chiefly concerned with solving the armaments problem.

Slum Clearance Needs Found Light in Bronx

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—In contrast to the slum clearance needs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, only a few areas in the Bronx were found in need of rehousing under federal funds, it was announced by the Regional Plan Association here today.

Out of these only three will be submitted as rehabilitation projects to the new Housing Authority, about to be established here under the Mandelbaum bill, which released $25,000,000 in federal funds for slum clearance purposes.

Germany Favors Stabilizing Arms At Present Levels

Objects to Waiting Two Years for Allowance of Air Equipment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 2—Italy's plan of stabilizing armaments at present levels seems to find more favor here than the British proposal for regulated partial rearmament of Germany and partial disarmament of the heavily-armed powers.

England, it is contended, concedes much toward France in the matter of security, but despite its genuine intention to support Germany's right to equal status, England has postponed Germany's air rearming for two years and real armaments equality for 10 years.

It is important, a certain section of the press contends, to know whether Germany will have to wait two years before being granted air weapons, since it is highly questionable whether an international air understanding is achievable in that period.

The demand that Germany should return to Geneva is again contested. What about Soviet Russia, the United States and Japan which are non-members of the League of Nations is the question heard here. "For a real effective peace policy it is not necessary to go to Geneva; on the contrary," one paper writes.

But in any case Germany on the basis of its equal status will demand the right to all armaments that are not prohibited, and will continue that demand until such weapons are prohibited. But it would not ask to have these weapons if other countries undertook to get rid of theirs with reasonable quickness. Actual German increase in armaments must depend upon measure of real disarmament in other states, it is emphasized here.

French Note to Reich Indicates Agreement With British Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 2—Excellent prospects of agreement between France and Britain on a common basis for a future disarmament convention are revealed by publication here of the French arms memorandum submitted to Germany early in January.

Although the document shows that considerable distance still separates the stands of France and the Reich, the differences between the veiwpoints of the French and British governments are seen to be smaller than at first appeared to be the case. This is especially true when it is realized that the French memorandum, already a month old, presents the French position for negotiations and does not limit its concessions.

Some Minor Reservations

But it is possible to state authoritatively that acceptance by France of the technical portions of the British compromise proposals is virtually certain, with only a few minor reservations. As already revealed in the Monitor, France is willing to drop the proposed trial period and begin immediately the reduction of its own heavy armaments.

It is indicated in the French memorandum that reduction of mobile artillery to 150 millimeters, as proposed by Britain, is perfectly agreeable to France. In addition to offering to reduce immediately its war planes by half if other principal powers will do the same, the French Government, like the British, advocates abolition of all military aircraft.

Furthermore France, as its memorandum states, envisages progressive attribution to the nations limited by military clauses of the peace treaties of materials which all countries are authorized by the proposed convention to possess.

Restrictions on Concessions

In other words the French Government is willing to authorize the Reich to equip its revised army with certain defensive arms proportionably as the Reichwehr is transformed on militia basis—a process which the British plan estimates will take four years.

These concessions, however, are strictly conditioned, first, on establishment of automatic arms control; second, on Germany's disbanding or at least transforming into civil organizations its paramilitary forces, and, third, on Britain agreeing to more specific sanctions in event of violation of the convention. They are also conditioned, as were the British proposals, on Germany's return to Geneva.

The Italian memorandum has received relatively little attention here chiefly because the British proposals are so much more specific and are also closer to the French viewpoint. Premier Mussolini's suggestion of a four-power conference has not been favorably received.

'G. E.' Wins Medal For Aiding Research

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The American Institute yesterday presented a gold medal to the General Electric Company "for pioneering in industrial research." Dr. H. H. Sheldon, president of the institute, emphasized that the award was for the attitude of the company in permitting its natural scientists to search for new scientific truths even when there was no apparent, immediate commercial value in sight.

A case of this sort was cited by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, director of research, in receiving the medal for the company. "For instance," he said, "our observation of the dissociation of hydrogen in contact with a hot filament was made nearly 10 years before another observation, at Johns Hopkins University, suggested utilization of our phenomenon in a new form of welding, now known as the atomic hydrogen welding process."

New Magazine in Raised Type Published by Braille Institute

Gives Blind in America Access to Variety of News and Stories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2—A magazine in raised type for the blind called the "New Moon" has been launched by Braille Institute of America.

The magazine, being the first of its kind ever published in the United States marks a new era in journalism for the blind.

The method of printing does not depart from the type size, style or line spacing which have become familiar to American Moon readers in English Moon printing, but an improvement has been made in the method of reading the lines. In English Moon books, the text has always run from left to right on one line, and then from right to left on the next line, a peculiar practice which requires the reader to work back and forth. As there seemed to be no good reason for this system, American Moon literature will be printed with lines running from left to right, as in sighted reading.

Dedicated to American readers of Moon type, of whom there are many thousands in the United States, it will carry a digest of world news, the latest political events of import in all countries, some bits of humor, household hints, and an occasional short story.

Specimen copies of the new magazine were circulated in June and December of last year to several hundred readers and by the time the first issue went to press, more than 2000 blind readers in widely separated districts had expressed an interest in the publication.

The magazine is being issued to the blind at special rates much below actual publishing cost, one of the activities of the Braille Institute being to supply literature to the blind at prices they can afford to pay, and free to those unable to pay anything at all. On account of limited funds which can be used for this purpose, the publishers find it impossible to grant all requests for the magazine at this time and regret that many blind readers must be disappointed, temporarily at least.

During 1931, more than 30,000 volumes of Moon literature were circulated among readers by libraries in the United States.

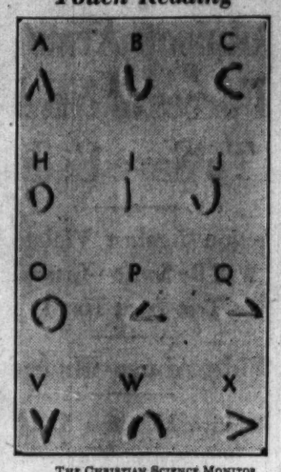
But up to the present time, all this literature has been printed in England, where the process of embossing from type has been guarded, and for the most part, Moon literature has been the work of English authors.

The blind in the United States naturally want to read works by American authors as well as the English classics, and especially to read about the latest American events. They have welcomed the announcement of an American Moon type monthly magazine, reporting current news, and reflecting American opinion.

The first book to be printed in America in the Moon type is now on the press at the Braille Institute. The work is "Dear Enemy," by Jean Webster, author of "Daddy-Long-Legs." It is being published under contract for the Library of Congress, under a federal appropriation to supply literature to the abult blind.

The characters in the Moon raised alphabet are of great simplicity, nearly half of them being recognizable by anybody at first sight, and all having quick legibility under the fingers of elderly blind readers who have not acquired the sensitive touch needed for Braille, or who have infirmities in addition to blindness.

Touch Reading



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Specimen of Letters

Corsi Quits Job As Commissioner At Ellis Island

Republican Commissioner Said to Be Giving Way to Democrat

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Mr. Edward Corsi, who as a small boy entered the United States through Ellis Island and has been Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for the Eastern District with headquarters at the Island since October, 1931, has resigned that post.

Mr. Corsi's resignation, which was announced yesterday, took effect immediately.

Before quitting the Ellis Island desk at which he was the youngest man ever to preside, Mr. Corsi received a letter from Col. Daniel W. McCormick, Commissioner-General of Immigration in Washington, to whom he sent his resignation several days ago, expressing appreciation for his services at the immigration post and hope that the department would be able to call upon the retiring commissioner "for help in the solution of the many problems concerning the welfare of the immigrant which are bound to arise in the future."

"The fact that we have repeatedly requested you to extend the period of your service, I believe must indicate to you the confidence that Miss Perkins and I have felt in your loyalty and in your ability and willingness to reflect the humane and liberal policies of the Administration," the letter said.

Reports in the Immigration Bureau were that Mr. Corsi had resigned because his appointment was only for "a recess period" and had never been made permanent and that Democratic leaders have one of their party slated for the post. Mr. Corsi, who is an active Republican, would neither confirm nor deny either report.

Mr. Corsi took an active part in the Fusion campaign last fall and is a close friend of Mayor LaGuardia, who with Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, originally supported him for the Commissionership.

During his incumbency at Ellis Island, Mr. Corsi sought a liberalization of the stringent immigration laws and more humane treatment of aliens detained there.

Mr. Corsi said that the Ellis Island committee, which has been studying conditions at the immigration station for several months, has adopted many of his recommendations and will make its report public in about two weeks.

Mr. Byron H. Uhl, Director of Immigration and Naturalization at Ellis Island, succeeded Mr. Corsi as acting commissioner.

Lehman Names Own Man To Supreme Court Bench

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2—Ignoring Tammany pressure to have Mr. John P. O'Brien, former Mayor of New York City, appointed to a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has appointed Mr. Kenneth O'Brien, the Governor's campaign manager in 1932, it was announced here last night.

The selection was a personal one and not the result of pressure from any political group, it was announced.

Return of Cuban Plant To U. S. Owners Favored

HAVANA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Immediate return of the plants of the American-owned Cuban Electric Company to the owners was urged upon the Government today by a commission formed to arbitrate differences between officials and employees.

The plants were taken over for operation by the Government after disorders growing out of a strike. The commission assured President Mendieta that the concern's officials were ready to meet the employees' remaining demands.

Federal Milk License Approved for New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2—Stabilization of the New York milk market through the proposed federal licensing plan was approved in essence by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's agricultural advisory commission here yesterday.

The commission announced that injustice and disputes in the local milk trade cannot, in its opinion, be ironed out without help of federal authorities.

Hoover Backs Relief Gifts

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, in one of his few public appearances since leaving the White House, urged support for Oakland's community chest, at a meeting of service clubs yesterday. Mr. Hoover said: "These are times when the need is greater and the giving more difficult. But American communities will never fail in their high duty to this great work."

Wallace Hinges New Deal Hope On Christianity

Secretary of Agriculture Links Social Justice and Brotherhood

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—The Sermon on the Mount was hailed here last night as a practical part of the New Deal by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and one of the chief architects of change. Modern science and industry have failed to produce social justice, he declared, and pointed to a greater sense of the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man as the indispensable ingredient of a better society.

"I am certain that if we are to continue with modern science and the application of methods of mass production we must also continue with the perfecting of social machinery so as to balance in a just way our consumptiva ability with our productive efforts," said Secretary Wallace last night.

"I am sure that this can be done in a way to give us twice as much of the material things of life as we had in 1929. But I am also sure that if the spirit of man continues to become narrower and more bitter, we can easily be forced into disaster far beyond the worst we saw in 1932."

Taking for his theme "The Great Spiritual Adventure of Our Age," Mr. Wallace predicted a renaissance of the religious spirit universal in character.

Turning to the conflict between nationalism and religion, Mr. Wallace said last night:

"This world was meant to be one world, and, while it is proper that there should be the greatest diversity in unity, yet there is a spiritual fellowship which means something so definite in terms of the brotherhood of man that it must of necessity be expressed to some extent in outward form.

"Any religion which recognizes above all the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man must have grave questionings concerning those national enterprises where the deepest spiritual fervor is evoked for purely nationalistic race of class ends.

"From the religious point of view, I feel sure that we must expand our vision to embrace the far-off countries and must take steps to adjust our economic affairs so that we are benefiting the far-off countries at the same time we are benefiting the rank and file of our own people." This may not be possible politically, he added.

The three religious addresses Secretary Wallace has made here in the last two days were given at the University of Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago Theological Seminary and the Divinity School of the University.

Duff Cooper Justifies The Cavell Execution

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The execution of Edith Cavell by the German Army during the World War was justified in the opinion of Mr. A. Duff Cooper, financial secretary to the British War Office, who served as a captain in the World War.

"Miss Cavell," Mr. Duff Cooper told an audience of army officers, "was a noble and courageous woman, whom the Germans were entitled to execute according to the rules of warfare. But any politician could have told them the execution was going to arm 100,000 men against Germany." The speaker asked for a truce in the traditional conflict between soldiers and politicians, asserting that Mr. David Lloyd George, throughout his term as war-time Prime Minister, worked against the British commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

Edith Louisa Cavell was convicted by a German court-martial in the summer of 1915 of having assisted 130 persons from Belgium while she was in charge of a Red Cross hospital at St. Gilles. She was executed by a German firing squad in the morning of Oct. 12, 1915. A peak in the Canadian Rockies is named after her.

Jamaica Opens Fair

KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 2 (By U. P.)—The Jamaica and Empire Trade Exhibition Fair opened yesterday with thousands of persons attending.

Germany's Gliders Capture Majority Of Silver Badges

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany's supremacy in gliding, or motorless flying, is clearly shown in the new international list of the holders of the glider's silver badge. Although the International Gliding Commission includes representatives from all European lands except Switzerland and Russia, 15 of the 18 awards are to Germans.

In order to obtain this distinction three conditions must be fulfilled. The applicant must have made a flight of at least five hours, one which goes at least 1000 meters, or about 3280 feet, above the starting point and a distance flight of 50 kilometers, about 31 miles.

These are the minimum conditions. They have been far exceeded by a number of gliders. The three non-Germans in the list are Robert Kronfeld, the famous Viennese glider, Jack K. O'Meara of New York and Martin Schempp, Pittsburgh. Kronfeld heads the list with a distance of 164 kilometers, height of 2160 meters and duration of flight of 7 hours 34 minutes. O'Meara's achievements are given as 107.2 kilometers, 1457 meters and 8 hours 18 minutes, and Schempp's, 102 kilometers, 1636 meters and 6 hours.

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Child Measure Critics Declared Way Behind Times

Antiquated Social Philosophy, Mrs. Zimand Says of Dr. Lowell's Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—An antiquated social philosophy, impervious to the implications and gains of the New Deal, was today called the basis of the recent attack by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, on the child labor amendment.

The National Child Labor Committee interprets Dr. Lowell's expressed fear that the Federal Government would use its power to encroach on the province of the home as an insult to all law makers and as indicating a complete lack of faith in Congress. The educator has substantially accused Congress of having so little judgment that it would be unable to use intelligently those powers granted to it, Mrs. Gertrude F. Zimand, research director of the committee, said in an interview today.

So absurd is the argument that the Federal Government would enter the home and dictate the actual conduct of the children, that when used by an intelligent man, it appears to be a smoke screen to conceal some other basis of opposition, Mrs. Zimand said.

Reached a Crisis

The progress of the child labor amendment has reached a crisis, and from this point on until the thirty-sixth state ratifies it, the struggle between its supporters and its opponents promises to be intense.

Recent acceleration of the speed of ratification has brought forward all the forces of opposition, in which the committee beholds one newcomer, the press.

Since the newspapers in their NRA code were denied the right to hire boys of 14 to sell their papers, they have shifted their stand on the child labor amendment, bitterly attacking it and closing their columns to the supporters of the amendment, Mrs. Zimand said.

With the exception of the press, the opposition lines up just about the same, with the Manufacturing Association, the Roman Catholic Church and farm groups, marshaling all their forces to stop the ratification of the amendment, which has been indorsed by about 10 states in the last year—as many as in the preceding eight years. At present 20 states have ratified, leaving 16 to act favorably before it becomes part of the Constitution.

The committee regards New York State and Massachusetts as strategic points. If the amendment passes these states, with their large Roman Catholic composition and their reputed liberalism, tremendous impetus will be given to its ultimate passage, Mrs. Zimand said.

New Offensive

The opposition, it was revealed, is trying a new offensive, which consists of effecting passage of resolutions in the states, declaring the amendment dead, because of the long period it has been before the legislatures.

Mrs. Zimand made a point-by-point reply to Dr. Lowell's allegations against the child labor amendment. His fear that the Federal Government would encroach on the province of the parents, besides insulting the wisdom of the people's representatives, ignores the lessons of experience, she contended.

Though the various states had child labor laws for 21 years, with far greater power to regulate the work of children than would be granted the Federal Government by the amendment, the power has never been abused, the committee's spokesman said.

Likewise the committee believes that Dr. Lowell's assertion that the amendment would establish an elaborate bureaucracy is refuted by actual experience of the Government in administering child labor laws before they were adjudged unconstitutional. The first child labor law was administered by the Federal Children's Bureau and the second by the Department of Internal Revenue. In neither case did the menace of bureaucracy emerge, it was explained. With a very small staff of workers, the laws were administered through the various state labor departments, Mrs. Zimand said.

The committee took direct issue with Dr. Lowell's assertion that the Federal Government always uses powers granted to it. It has never used the power it has to confiscate all property by taxation, nor to disband the states, she explained.

Mrs. Zimand emphasized the fact that the amendment was merely an enabling provision, and that the specific child labor law would come later. It would be indicative of more social vision, if influential men would lend their ability to perfecting a sensible child labor law under the amendment, rather than prolonging the exploitation of children, she indicated.

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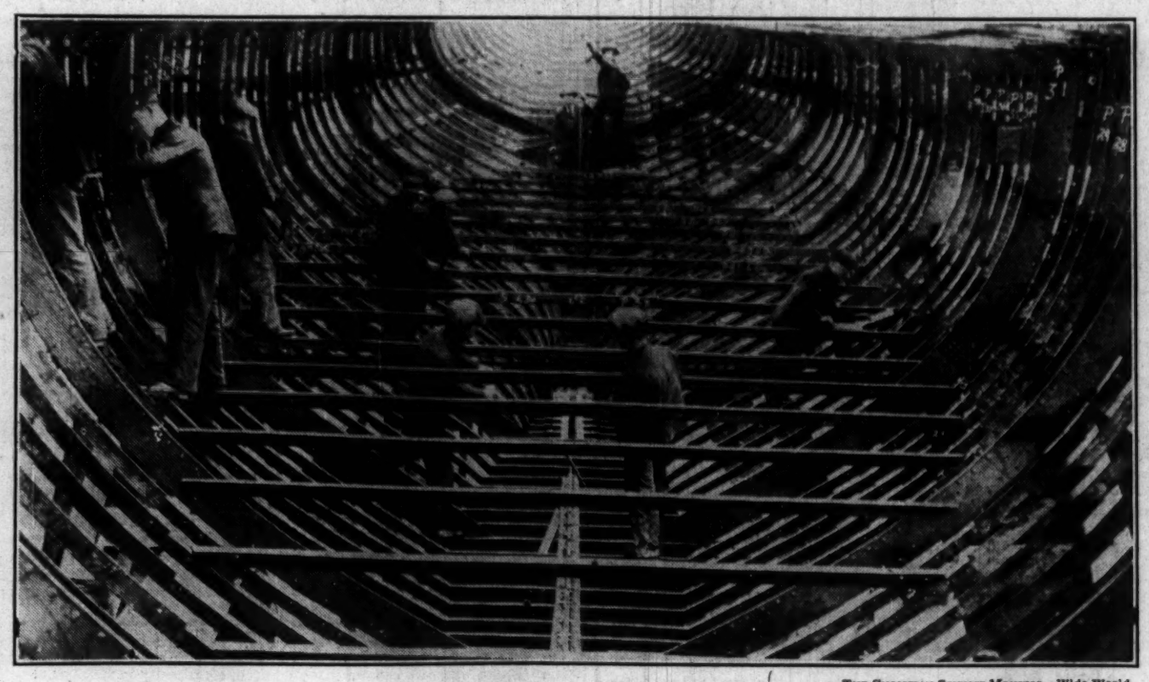


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Hull of the Endeavor, America's Cup Challenger

This Shows Mr. T. O. N. Sopwith's Boat Under Construction at Gosport in England, Where It Will Shortly Be Ready for the Finishing Touches.

Building a yacht these days appears to be more like fitting a cross jig-saw puzzle together, although, come to think of it, the pieces of steel that go to make up the skeleton of this craft are numbered, so that there can be no mistake, and which robs it of any puzzling attributes. That will come later when the boat takes the water and lines up in a freshening breeze for the starting gun that will decide if her building has been in vain—that is, vain in the sense of winning the cup, because the construction of such a beautiful thing as a racing yacht never can be in vain.

Soviet Balloonists Up 72,178 Feet For Unofficial Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—Fully authenticated records said to show that the three young Russian balloonists killed after an ascent to the stratosphere had reached a height of 72,178 feet instead of 67,585 feet as previously reported, were made public early today.

The figure was revealed in a preliminary report of the commission investigating the stratosphere tragedy and was taken from records which survived the crash of the gondola.

"The cause of the disaster was excessive progressive acceleration in descent, evidently provoking a rupture of a portion of the guys attaching the gondola to the envelope and upsetting the whole equilibrium," said the report.

The commission, which is continuing to study all available evidence, added that the log and the remnants of instruments surviving the crash "give possibility of ascertaining and profiting from the great scientific work carried on by the crew."

Radios Banned From Acropolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Blaring radios are to be banned here from restaurants near the Acropolis—citadel of Ancient Athens.

This is one of the first moves to attract tourists to Greece since the recent taking over of the "tourist industry" by the Government. The importance of visitors as a source of national revenue is now being fully realized. And it has been largely on account of the economic crisis that Greece has turned to its priceless ancient monuments as a means to help fill its coffers.

The new travel organization is being directed by a supreme council of which Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, the Prime Minister, is the permanent President, and the Ministers of the Interior, Finances and National Economy are members.

The organization is subsidized by the Government with a sum amounting to $5000 annually.

Guides and interpreters who are to serve the tourists will have to have identity cards issued by the Office of Tourism, and wear special insignia distinctive of their profession.

'Tag-End' Dresses Feature Paris 'Show'

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—New "tag-end" dresses designed along tailored lines with long skirts for dinner hours added a novel note today to the 1934 fashion displays.

They were designed to carry the wearer from late afternoon into the evening when the business-man escort doesn't want to dress. They are made of combinations of silk and wool or wool and cotton in quiet checks and stripes.

Day frocks designed along slender lines of tailored crispness accompanied the loose three-quarter length coats. Capes are being shown everywhere. Sage, green and beige wool two-piece frocks are accompanied with reversible hip-length capes having one side of fabric and the other side fur. Striped artificial silk frocks shown today had matching waist length capes.

Township Doomed As Antiquated By Municipal League

System Held Superfluous and of No Benefit to Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2—Township government laden with dust from Jamestown colony days was exposed as an economic and political superfluity in a report released here this week by the National Municipal League after a conference between Mr. Murray Seasongood, its president, and Mr. Howard P. Jones, its secretary.

The report submitted by Mr. Arthur W. Bromage, chairman of the League's Committee on County Government, covered townships as they exist in the middle Atlantic and north central states and was the third in a series on reform of county government.

Long considered an indispensable part of the American political system, the township has become an overlapping and duplicating unit of Government, the report showed. It places a burden on the taxpayer for which there is no commensurate return in service rendered and is no longer a satisfactory administrator of justice, health, highways, and finance, according to this survey. Several investigations, as revealed therein, show that tax burden is heavier in sections with townships than in those without them.

Showing specifically that this unit fails in the proper administration of justice, the report states "The policy of using townships as districts for the election of justices of the peace is of long standing. The number of justices thus created is too large. With little exception the justices lack professional qualifications for the judicial office which they are to perform. We recommend that states now electing township justices of the peace establish in their place one or more appointive trial justices in counties."

Using the township as an agency for construction and maintenance of highways is strictly uneconomic, the report pointed out, because it produces a multiplicity of units for the same job, prevents maximum efficiency in the operation of road machinery and promotes non-professional management.

Because scientific assessment of property requires experts, the township too fails in fiscal matters, the report stated.

Answering the contention that it is the training school for democracy, the report points to the waning interest by citizens where the township form exists and maintains that civic interest could just as well be centered in the larger more efficient county unity.

'Justice for Tasmania' Cry Bearing Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Three private companies are operating air services between Tasmania and Victoria and are being well patronized both for passengers and mails. The Commonwealth Government, however, is of the opinion that without financial assistance the services are likely to lack stability and permanency. It has, therefore, decided to call for tenders for a service on a mileage basis, returnable on Feb. 28 next.

The proposed service is to operate between Melbourne and Hobart by way of King Island, which is 60 miles off the Victorian coast, but belongs to Tasmania, and Wynyard on the northwest coast of Tasmania and Launceston in the north of Tasmania.

What with a permanently subsidized air service, improved passenger services, a cable telephone linking up Tasmania with the Australian mainland, and the relaxation of the Navigation Act, permitting the use of British steamers, Tasmania at long last is coming into its own so far as communications are concerned.

Law and Order Medal For Victors of Crime

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D.), of North Carolina, board chairman of the United States Flag Association, announced yesterday the organization would award a newly-established decoration for "outstanding service in the advancement and promotion of law enforcement." It is part of the association's nation-wide war on crime.

The association in the past has awarded its cross of honor "for distinguished service to the flag" to a number of prominent Americans, including Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. "The purpose of awarding the law enforcement medal is to stress the importance of strict enforcement of the law and to publicly commend law-abiding citizens who contribute to the security of society by advancing the cause of law and order," Senator Reynolds said.

Air Threat Talk Is Discounted By British Navy Men

Defenses Believed Keeping Pace With All Forms of Menace From Sky

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Navy remains unperturbed by the hair-raising stories that have appeared in the press recently about the great advance in efficiency and accuracy in the dropping of bombs from the air.

According to accounts published here special bombing practice in the North Sea has been going on since July, 1932, with the help of Aircraftsman Shaw—formerly Col. T. E. Lawrence, hero of the war in Arabia. Aircraftsman Shaw and other volunteers, it is stated, have been maneuvering little target boats up and down the North Sea while airplanes have been dropping bombs—real bombs—on them from above, scoring a steadily mounting percentage of hits from dizzily mounting altitudes.

The target boats are unsinkable and sheathed in armor over the crew and engines. They are about 37 feet long and to make them unsinkable they are packed with a special kind of expanded rubber known as onozote said to be ten times lighter than cork.

Direct hits are claimed from heights up to 15,000 feet even when the boats are rushing at 30 miles an hour.

The modern warship, the navy points out, is designed to withstand the impact of 15-inch shells weighing upward of a ton and traveling with an enormous velocity.

Compared with the shell, the bomb has insignificant penetrating power. Moreover, the larger the bombs the fewer the airplane can carry. And immediately the airplane has dropped the two or perhaps three really large explosive eggs that form its maximum cargo it has to go home to get another load.

Naval vessels, however, do not meekly allow the sky to rain bombs on them without retaliation. They zigzag to spoil the airplane's aim. They have fighting planes of their own—little midgets which can make rings round the big bomber and which confidently expect to be able to bring him down before he can reach his objective.

Then again anti-aircraft gunnery has made enormous strides in the last few years. The latest types, firing at the little "sleeve" targets not one-tenth the size of the ordinary airplane that tows them, hit the mark with surprising accuracy and rapidity not infrequently even cutting the cable by which the target is towed.

With these considerations in view, many experts—military as well as naval—believe that the air menace, both as regards land and sea warfare, is often much exaggerated in the popular press of many countries.

Lighthouse Tests New Mirror System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

A REVERSION from the lens and prism system for magnifying the light of the Tower lighthouse on the Firth of Clyde to the long discarded mirror system has recently taken place.

This new mirror system has been designed by Mr. Charles A. Stevenson and Mr. D. Alan Stevenson, and it is claimed that the beam of light is one hundred times more powerful and also more economical.

The mirrors have reflecting surfaces of 16 square feet, with a focal distance of one meter.

Argentina Signs Trade Pact

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 2 (By U. P.)—A commercial treaty between the Netherlands and Argentina was signed here Jan. 31.

Finns Eat Fruit And Vegetables As Never Before

Laborers Are Cultivating Small Tracts of Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin.—Women's organizations have been prime movers in getting laborers in Finnish towns to cultivate small tracts of land. They now see the fruit of their labors in four busy Siitolapuutarhas, as the plots are called in Finnish, in the neighborhood of Helsingfors, and others at Tampere, Viipuri, Turku and Uleaborg.

There has been considerable increase in the consumption of fruit and vegetables as a result of the small holdings. The majority of the people used to live on fish and potatoes.

They can sell now their produce in the open-air market if they wish, but they mostly sell their flowers and eat the vegetables and fruit themselves.

Finnish industry is by no means concentrated only in the towns. Large factories and mills stand in isolated places all over the country and the owners have built accommodations for the workers. Choice of location for factories is still governed by the proximity of water-power and timber—the raw material for Finland's great exports of sawn wood, pitprops, plywood, pulp and paper.

Women Ask New Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A new state constitution for Colorado, eliminating many outmoded features in the present instrument, is being sought by the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs. This decision follows action of the State Supreme Court in finding several recent relief measures unconstitutional.

NEW 1934 PLYMOUTH ON DISPLAY TODAY

WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED CAR WITH INDIVIDUAL WHEEL SPRINGING

COME SEE . . .

The Only Low-priced Car with Individual Wheel Springing *plus* . . Floating Power . . Safety-Steel Body . . Hydraulic Brakes

DE LUXE PLYMOUTH SIX . . . America's biggest low-priced car.

YOU'VE SEEN TWO of the leading low-priced cars. Now see the *only* low-priced car with *Individual Wheel Springing—PLUS the three other features that are vital to real car value today!*

Plymouth is the world's lowest-priced car with Individual Springing. It's on all models—even the lowest-priced.

And note this: Plymouth's Individual Wheel Springing is the strongest and simplest type known. In principle, it's exactly like the kind used on much higher-priced cars!

And you pay no price penalty to get it!

But Plymouth gives you more than one feature to insure smooth, easy riding. Every Plymouth has patented Floating Power engine mountings to end engine vibration.

These mountings are more than just rubber under the engine. They suspend the motor in *balance*—it absorbs its own vibration.

You can rest and relax—because with these two big features, Plymouth gives you the smoothest ride in the low-price field.

It's the Safest Low-priced Car

Everyone wants to be safe—so look at Plymouth's brakes—and Plymouth's safety-steel body. Every Plymouth has a Safety-Steel body—built of steel reinforced with steel—then welded into one permanent piece.

That means real protection. It means no joints to rot, pull loose or squeak. It means longer life with less need for "service" because of body troubles.

And the brakes are *all*-hydraulic. No bolts, rods, cotter pins. Sure, smooth, equal action on all four wheels at all times—because hydraulic brakes are automatically self-equalizing.

Plymouth is the only low-priced car that gives you all of these important features. In fact—no other low-priced car offers you more than one of them. Ask any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer to *prove* that Plymouth is a *better engineered* car. *Ride* in one today—and see what your money ought to buy this year!

ALL-WEATHER VENTILATION. (De Luxe Models). Whole window can be dropped.

INDIVIDUAL SPRINGING. This device allows each wheel to take its own bumps.

EXTRA VALUE FEATURES YOU CANNOT FIND IN ANY OTHER LOW-PRICED CAR

1. Rigid-X Box Section frame. Really one frame within another.
2. T-Slot Pistons. They result in a better fit between piston and cylinder.
3. Four Rings per Piston. The extra ring prevents power loss.
4. Engine Oil Filter. For better lubrication.
5. All-Silent Transmission. Silent, easy shifting in low, second, high and reverse.
6. Four Main Crankshaft Bearings. Instead of the usual three.
7. Independent Hand Brake. An *extra* braking system, operating independently of the foot brakes.
8. Thirty Frictionless Bearings. Plymouth has more ball and roller bearings than any other low-priced car.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES! 2-door sedan $535; 4-door sedan $585; rumble seat coupe $545; business coupe $495. De Luxe Six models: 2-door sedan $595; 4-door sedan $650; convertible coupe $660; rumble seat coupe $615; business coupe $575. Prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit, Mich. Convenient terms. Individual Wheel Springing standard on all models.

IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED CAR IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD!

$495 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY DETROIT

Bimetallism Sure Of Being Adopted, Wheeler Believes

Montana Senator Offers His Panacea Before Boston Club

Silver will come back into its own during this session of Congress, Senator Burton K. Wheeler told the Boston City Club last night. Legislation remonetizing silver and creating a bimetallic monetary system, unless President Roosevelt continues to oppose it, will be enacted, the Montana Congressman declared.

The nation's failure to adopt silver as a basic part of its monetary system, he said, has crippled its export trade, injured the New England textile trade, and prevented the rise in prices needed for the return of prosperity.

Belying the average easterner's impression of western Senators in general, Senator Wheeler pleaded for his pet legislation, noting that even the late Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and George F. Hoar, hardly classifiable with Senator George H. Moses's "sons of wild jackasses," had advocated silver remonetization.

The first time his bill was introduced in the Senate, he recalled, but 14 favored it. The next time 33 voted for it, and the other day 47 backed it and only 49 opposed it, despite President Roosevelt's plea against its passage.

The world's economic troubles are due to a shortage of primary money, he held, pointing out that by remonetizing silver the amount of such money would be doubled.

Remonetization measures, he insisted, would not constitute inflation.

Credit for Safety Given to Employees Of Boston Elevated

Coöperation did it! The Boston Elevated Railway gives credit to its employees for its 1933 safety record, the best in the last eight years.

The Elevated trustees' annual report to the Massachusetts Legislature says: "During 1933 the railway, largely through active coöperation of employees, continued to improve its record in safeguarding the riding public and its own employees, a record which for the last seven years has become enviable throughout the local transportation industry.

"From 1926 to 1933 collision accidents have been reduced from 10,246 to 3725, a reduction of 63.6 per cent in number and of 53.4 per cent upon a mileage basis. Since 1928 all rapid transit motormen have been given an annual physical examination and all other transportation employees 40 years of age or over have been examined annually.

"The persistent effort to reduce industrial accidents continues to meet with success. They decreased 900, from 1465 in 1926 to 565 in 1933, or 61.4 per cent."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Feb. 4

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1330kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Aged Record Reveals Huge Tax Increase

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—In the old files of the town clerk's office, a piece of yellowing foolscap was dug up Jan. 31, showing that the assessed value of all the taxable property in fashionable Greenwich totaled £3818 18s. (bout $18,000 in American currency) in 1697. The present assessment list totals $174,752,880.

John Mershall was the biggest taxpayer in that pre-revolutionary year. His bill was $165.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Willis J. Abbot.....	Studio speakers...	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Babe Ruth Club...	popular program.	CBS dance music..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Evening Tattler:	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
6:00	NRA speaker.....	Wizard of Oz.....	Studio reports....	Kaltenborn news..
6:15	Joe and Bateese.....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; speaker.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Morton Bowe; or..	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news.....
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch..	Billy Batchelor...	Just Plain Bill....	"As I See It".....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
7:45	Becker Dog Story....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	CBS soloists; orch.	Local dance music
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra..	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.....	Chemistry talk....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	Studio recital.....
8:45	Red Davis sketch.....	Bourdon's Orch...	news sketches....	Modern Minstrel..
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	tra; Leah Ray.....	Lyman's Orch....	Alex. Woollcott....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Emergency Cam-	Melodic Strings,	Le Paradis Band...
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	paign Air Parade.	from Canada.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Symphonic Band;	The First Nighter	Olsen & Johnson;	Ted Hanson and
10:15	narrator	dramatic sketch..	soloists; orch....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Local dance music....	Flying Dutchman,	Local dance music	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	orchestral	Reports; news....	Mary Eastman;
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	Columbia Orch...
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs....	NBC dance music.	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	William Scotti and	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:45	his Ambassadors....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WEEI, Pierto Yon, concert organist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; 4-H Clubs; Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:40 WEEI, WBZ, Metropolitan Opera: "Die Walkure."
5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, New England Sportsmen's Show program.
7:30 WBZ, "F. O. B. Detroit"; guest speaker; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Art in America—Painter Reporters of the New World," talk.
8:00 WNAC, "Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood," with Cal York; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "The Weaker Sex," sketch on progress of American women.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; dance orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Little America.
10:30 WAAB, Dedication of Columbia Radio Playhouse; speakers; soloists; comedy acts; choruses; piano duo; dance orchestras.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch, from San Francisco.
12:00 WNAC, Portland (Ore.) Junior Symphony Orchestra concert.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Toscanini, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, Richard Bonelli, baritone; orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Marion Talley, soprano; Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WEEI, George Kaufman and Marc Connelly, playwrights; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: Charles A. Davila, Roumanian Ambassador; concert of Roumanian music.
11:00 WEEI, "How the Blue Eagle Learned to Fly," Francis M. Robinson, Administrative Assistant to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

Lumber Mill Hours Increased in Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A new method of allotting lumber production in the Northwest under the lumber code of the NRA will make it possible for larger mills to increase their hours of production over those allowed for the first four months' operation of the code. Allocations recently have been announced by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

The total volume of lumber allotted to the 529 west coast mills for the first quarter of the year was approximately 1,460,000,000 board feet. This is the entire share of the Pacific Northwest in the total quota of 4,506,000,000 feet of softwood lumber authorized for the United States by the lumber code authority.

A large majority of the mills under the new method will obtain a footage not more than the equivalent of 30 hours' production at their accustomed rate, which was the blanket provision for all mills of the Northwest during the first four months of operation under the lumber code.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with lowest temperature 8 to 12 degrees tonight; Saturday unsettled, possibly snow or rain, and rising temperature during Saturday night; moderate to fresh northwest to east winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday; much colder, with a cold wave in north portion tonight; colder in extreme east portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature in west portion Saturday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong, northwest winds tonight, and diminishing Saturday; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday, with rain or snow over extreme south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	37	New Orleans	16	34
Bermuda	64	..	New York	16	34
Chicago	22	36	Norfolk, Va.	32	52
Denver	46	72	Philadelphia	22	36
Helena, Mont.	38	62	St. Louis	32	36
Jacksonville	38	72	St. Paul	26	28
Kansas City	38	46	San Francisco	46	56
Los Angeles	48	66	Washington	22	38
Miami, Fla.	56	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 2.
B—Maximum Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:53 p. m., Saturday 1:18 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m.

Mobile Wins Contest As Base Sugar Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—With the American Refineries' Association withdrawing its proposal of a reduction code in imports, Mobile has won its fight as a base sugar port. The contest was won by Mr. R. G. Cobb, traffic manager of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, with the aid of federal, state and county officials, against the elimination of sugar imports here.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Re-Opening

The Fine Arts Theater had a gala re-opening yesterday, with flowers from well-wishers in the lounge, newly decorated with Miss Katherine Gifford's modernistic murals, and the Hans Wiener Dancers offering a special program in the evening.

The picture was the gay new René Clair film, "Quatorze Juillet," which many Bostonians have been waiting all winter to see. Those who would extract the fullest appreciation of the cinematic values of this work should look up Mr. E. C. Sherburne's article in the Monitor of Oct. 30, 1933. Mr. Sherburne viewed the picture three times before commenting on it. And his comment is illuminating.

"Quatorze Julliet" has a touch of the wistful charm of "Sous les Toits de Paris," an element of the farcical extravagance of "Le Million," and much of the satirical wit of "A Nous la Liberté." Although its musical score is less distinguished, the film is a worthy successor to all three. If you understand the French dialogue, so much the better. If not, not too much the worse. For the story, which is slight in comparison with the vivid cross-section of Parisian life it moves through, is clearly visualized in flowing panorama, with well-pointed transitions, neatly punctuated with musical and other aural effects.

There are the lovely Annabella, the alluring Pola Illery, Raymond Cordy, again a taxi-driver, the fastidious Paul Olivier of the delicately telling comedy, and other character types from the previous Clair films. Georges Rigaud, the leading juvenile, though new, seems quite definitely to belong to this group which has been enabled by the sly caprices of brilliant direction and significant photography to become animate symbols of the human comedy—with the French accent.

Who's Afraid, Etc. . . .

The Four Frightened People," who make their way through a Malay jungle at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week are Miss Claudette Colbert, be-plaining herself with spectacles; Miss Mary Boland, fulsomely chatty in the most trying circumstances; Mr. Herbert Marshall as a reserved and modest English chemist, and Mr. William Gargan as a flamboyant press and radio man.

What adverse adventures do to these frightened people—how Miss Colbert blossoms into womanly beauty once her spectacles are broken; how Miss Boland lectures to the natives who have captured her, on her pet theory of the moment (which happens to be birth control); how Mr. Marshall becomes aggressive and Mr. Gargan submissive—all makes for a highly entertaining if entirely unbelievable film story. Mr. Leo Carrillo assists as a half-breed guide.

The picture is well got up, with its real live scenery photographed in some South Sea isle that substitutes satisfactorily for the Malay Peninsula, and Mr. Cecil B. deMille seems to have directed with some sense of fun and faint memories of "The Admirable Crichton" in his heart, and with no intent of high-blown spectacle or documentary preachment.

The companion picture is "Easy to Love," a literally sex-angular comedy of no particular importance. Misses Mary Astor, Genevieve Tobin and Patricia Ellis and Messrs. Adolphe Menjou, Edward Everett Horton and Guy Kibbee are in the cast.

M. L.

Alcorn Captured at Chicago

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Capture at Chicago last night of Gordon Francis Alcorn, last of the alleged kidnapers of Mr. Charles Boettcher, was announced today by the Justice Department. The department said Alcorn had confessed the kidnaping of Mr. Boettcher, a Denver banker.

Shortage Rallies Friends to Raise Deficit of $4000

Hodgson Confesses Theft of Funds From State Motor Registry

The old adage about money being a man's best friend was proved today to be just another moth-eaten myth.

The love of money brought John A. Hodgson, cashier at the State Registry of Motor vehicles, into Central Court today with a shortage of nearly $4000 in his accounts.

But the love of his real friends may get him out of the mess that money got him into.

A discrepancy in Mr. Hodgson's accounts was revealed yesterday when State auditors called at the registry for periodical accounting. The cashier called them aside. Tears welled in his eyes as he told them: "You'll find a shortage of about $4000."

He was arraigned in Municipal Court today charged with larceny. No plea was entered and in a conference at the bench, Judge Joseph Zottoli granted a continuance of the case until April 9. This extension of time will permit Mr. Hodgson to assist auditors in ironing out the irregularities in the account. It will also enable the cashier's friends to carry out their desire to raise enough money to cover the loss. Such restitution on the part of his friends may be the means of minimizing if not mitigating the penalty of the court.

The plight of the registry official comes as a shock to his office associates. He has served the State for 25 years, working his way up from office boy to a responsible position.

"If only he had confided in us!" was the way one loyal associate put it. But now that the thing has come about, they are ready to go the limit—even mortgage their homes if necessary to cover the deficit.

Gaelic Being Taught In Scottish School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Gaelic is being treated as a language to be taught in schools in Scotland, and a government grant provides for this work, said Miss Mary MacIntyre, president of the local branch of the Highlands Gaelic Association of the Island of Islay, in the Western Hebrides, in a recent address here. Evening classes for the teaching of Gaelic have also been organized.

The great national musical festival, the annual Mod of the Gaelic Society of Scotland, Miss MacIntyre explained, is largely responsible for the interest shown in the revival of Gaelic.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

TED SHAWN DANCERS (Repertory). Three performances only, tonight, 2:30 and 8:30 Saturday.

"10-MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). Thrilling mystery play. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial), Dennis King in famous British drama. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—Rene Clair's "July 14." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1934," with Cecil Mack's Choir and the Pike Davis Continental Orchestra—on stage. Also screen features. 11:15 a. m., 2:04, 4:58, 8:08, 10:55.

KEITH'S—"Beloved." A sentimental story of a struggling composer whose life extends from Civil War days to the present. John Boles and Gloria Stuart play the leading parts. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MAJESTIC—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 2:30, 8:30.

BOSTON—Zasu Pitts, El Brendel, James Gleason and Skeets Gallagher in "The Meanest Gal in Town." Not yet seen. On stage, Benny Rubin, Fifi D'Orsay and Reggie Childs' Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra. 10:44 a. m., 1:14, 4:33, 7:32, 10:36.

STATE—John Barrymore, Fay Bainter and Dickie Moore in "This Side of Heaven." 1, 3:18, 5:35, 7:40, 9:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Alpine Trails"; Lita Grey Chaplin in a short musical comedy, "Seasoned Greetings"; Clark and McCullough comedy; other shorts; newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meets in Y. W. C. A. Arthur Beaudette's orchestra. 8:15.

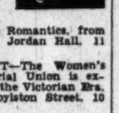
BURTON HOLMES—Colored moving pictures of "The New Italy." In Symphony Hall. 8:15.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—Present "Lady Windermere's Fan" by Oscar Wilde, in The Barn, 36 Joy Street.

BURDETT NIGHT—Annual gathering of students, alumni, faculty and officers of Burdett College, Hotel Statler, Imperial Ballroom. 8:15.

TOMORROW

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Prof. William Starr Myers speaks on "United States Congress in Eclipse," at 11 a. m. Mrs. Isabella Taylor gives an illustrated lecture on "The Lands of the Midnight Sun and the Vikings," at 2:30.



HUGH MACKNESS — Gives readings from the Romantics, from Shakespeare to Shelley, Jordan Hall, 11 a. m.

NEEDLEWORK EXHIBIT—The Women's Educational and Industrial Union is exhibiting embroideries of the Victorian Era, in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 10 a. m. to 5.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Mrs. Lewis Rose, of Hartford, speaks on "Setting Our House in Order." 1.

BOSTON FRIENDSHIP TOUR—Talks on "Life and Customs in Russia Under the Tsars," "Savory Dishes from a Russian Kitchen," "Experiences in the U. S. S. R." and folk dances to balalaika music. Also movies, shown by Intourist, Inc. Meet in First Church in Boston at 3:30. Movies at 3:45. After Russian dinner, visit to Russian Church in Roxbury.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Rowes Wharf at 1:30 for walk along Winthrop shore, including Great Head and the Highlands.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet for 8:05 a. m. train at South Station for walk from Greenbush along Scituate Shore to Egypt. Will cook dinner on beach. Hope to see loons and ducks. Another walk to City Point, for which group will meet at Broadway Station of the Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel, upper level, at 1:45.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Gothic Art," Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Special showing of sound pictures, featuring travel and nature scenes. 3.

BURTON HOLMES—Travel talk, "The New Italy." Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

He Ought to Know

Both abolition of capital punishment and its modification will be considered at this session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Recently we sat in the office of Warden Lawes at Sing Sing and the subject of the value of the "death penalty" was broached. The only conceivable argument for it, the warden said, is that it deters a man from committing a murder. At this point he rose and looked out at the blurred outlines of the "death house" in the yard.

"Some time ago," said Warden Lawes, "a man was stabbed right against that house, with the electric chair almost within an arm's length of him. Certainly the horror of the 'death penalty' was close enough to that man to deter him, if there were any deterrent value in the penalty at all."

★ ★ ★

Mere Amateurs

Who's got those policemen's guns?

"Punks" have them, according to Chief Tighe, president of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association. A week ago someone walked into the Mechanics' Building on Huntington Avenue and helped himself to some of the state police's artillery.

"Punks," we suppose, are "small-timers," "bush leaguers," chaps-that-don't-know-their-stuff.

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Now it occurs to us that it was a good thing real experts in the criminal game stayed off the job. If "punks" could walk in and take the policemen's guns, we might expect a graduate criminal to steal their badges, or a cruiser from the Navy Yard, or a couple of forts, or—even the new naval appropriation.

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No Joke to Needham

Apparently Frank Goodwin, Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and Republican-Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination is not averse to a pun. Commenting on the $10,000 holdup of the Needham Trust Company, he spoke of the possibility that the machine gun used in the banditry was one of those stolen from Brig.-Gen. Needham's State police arsenal.

"A case of stealing from Needham to rob Needham, I guess," he said.

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There is a great deal of talk of railroading legislation through its various stages at the State House. This sort of talk is invariably heard every session. But particular significance seems to attach to this accusation at the present, for it is pointed out that legislators are anxious to get through their work and start campaigning for the coming election. However, a little nosing about statistics at the State House revealed that legislation so far reported into the House and Senate is actually somewhat behind that of last year.

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Hooray!

Great are the numbers of news items that come to our desk, casting ignominy and disrepute on the prophetic powers of the wets. With that roseate claim for repeal still ringing in our ears, "Drunkenness will practically disappear after repeal," we pick up this item today:

Drunken cases in the Malden court nearly doubled this January as contrasted with January of last year. Prohibition's January had 190 arrests for drunkenness; Repeal's January recorded 357 such arrests.

Heed well these facts, for the same prophets will be at it again, some other day.

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Dr. Lowell, Please Note

While Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell has put himself on record as opposed to the Child Labor Amendment, it must not be lost sight of that President Roosevelt and his own considerable "Brain Trust" have given ample indication that they favor the amendment.

It is unlikely that these men are unaware of all the dangers inherent in the amendment; it is illogical to suppose that Dr. Lowell has thought of any objections these other men have not already analyzed.

Massachusetts will soon act again on ratification. Its example is tremendously important to all the states. Massachusetts legislators will not make a bad choice if they "watch another hour" with the Government at Washington, which has built so well on the partial ruins of reactionism.

R. M. B.

Chugs of Outboard Motor Compete With Jazz Band as Hobby at Harvard

Chug! chug! chug!

The repercussions rang loudly, then died away in a few throaty coughs. Students looked on from their books, wondering how in the middle of a very respectable Harvard house a sound could develop so similar to the exhaust of a motorboat. In the spring, of course, the Charles River would be identified as the source of the disturbance, but in the middle of winter—with the stately Charles sheathed in ice—the students were puzzled. Again the sound of a speedboat chasing about the house yard.

A few curious decided to investigate. On the fourth floor, a somewhat smudged young man, with a piece of rope in his hand, was bending over a bit of bright machinery in his room.

"Will you please tell us what—?" The question was submerged in a torrent of staccato reports. In the corner of the room, polished metal whirled and danced, spouting blue smoke. The table onto which it was fastened leaped and shook with the vibration. A youth leaned over it, fingering various gadgets. An enormous puff of bluish-gray vapor—and the thing stopped. It was an outboard motor.

Tinkering with that motor was, it appeared, the owner's sole winter recreation. Perhaps it symbolized summers on the water for him, but the curious could not be certain, for before they could ask questions, the owner had yanked a rope and the machine was bellowing again.

More patience until the thing decided to rest again. Then, "How can other people study with that noise going on? What a queer hobby!"

The enthusiast stared. "Noise? Queer hobby? Why in the room below there's a group of musicians that play steadily for half an hour every day. In the room above the man owns two 15-pound dumb bells with which he exercises and which intermittently hit the floor. The boy across the way had a parrot until—" Quietly the inquisitors arose and quietly they slipped down stairs. Perhaps it was not, after all, such a noisy hobby.

Bandits Hold Up Bank at Needham And Seize $10,000

Policeman Killed in Bold Daylight Job—Several Employees Wounded

Pursuit of the four bandits who this morning rifled the Needham Trust Company of $10,000, killed one policeman and wounded other officers and employees is at this hour centered on a black Packard sedan automobile, reported as streaking toward Providence at 70 miles an hour.

As soon as the car was reported to Brig.-Gen. Daniel R. Needham, state commissioner of public safety, he notified the Rhode Island police, who are now patrolling the main highways of Rhode Island in the attempt to apprehend these bandits, whose crime has been labeled one of the boldest defiances of the underworld to authority.

Commissioner Needham has thrown a net of state troopers throughout Essex, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties with instructions to watch for the Massachusetts sedan, license No. 304,120. In view of the present concentration of the police in the southern part of the State, it is possible the bandits might have a comparatively easy route of escape if the sedan clew is false and the criminals head north.

High officials have been quick to interpret this daylight crime as a challenge to enforcement authorities who cannot permit it to go unanswered. Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor, and Acting Governor during Governor Ely's absence, declared he would urge that a substantial reward be provided for the persons bringing about the apprehension of the bandits.

"The crime was an atrocious one," the acting Governor declared. "Commissioner Needham informed me that everything humanly possible was being done to run down the murderers. I certainly shall coöperate in every way possible."

Robbers Get $165,000 In New Jersey and Texas

PENNSGROVE, N. J., Feb. 2 (AP)—Four men stole $130,000 from two bank employees today as they were entering the Pennsgrove National Bank with the money in three packages and a mail bag. The robbers escaped in an automobile. The cash was to be used to meet the demands of employees of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which pays its men by check.

COLEMAN, Texas, Feb. 2 (AP)—Three men robbed the First National Bank of about $35,000 today and kidnaped six employees and officers, releasing all but one two blocks away.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Four men today held up the Union Trust Company branch bank at Culver and Merchant Roads and escaped with between $10,000 and $15,000.

'Whisperers' Called To Tell CWA 'Graft'

As a result of prevalent "rumors" in regard to CWA irregularities Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney, has called the Grand Jury to convene next Wednesday at Boston to consider the findings of numerous investigations.

To date, Mr. Ford says, there has not been put into his hands evidence sufficient to warrant federal action. Next Wednesday CWA investigators, post-office inspectors, Department of Justice men, and any others who have any knowledge of alleged irregularities in the administration of the CWA activities will present their evidence to the Grand Jury, Mr. Ford advises.

"Inasmuch as this is a public matter," Mr. Ford said in a statement, "and the people are, or should be; interested in aiding us in our investigation, I call upon any citizen who has any real evidence of graft to communicate with this office at once setting forth all the facts with names and addresses of those involved."

Vermont Census Finds 600 Idle Gas Pumps

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2 (AP)—The old farm pump hardly ever ran into such a depression as the gasoline pumps of New Hampshire.

A census taken by the Department of Weights and Measures yesterday revealed that there were 7000 gasoline pumps in this State, 600 of which were not in operation. More than 25 companies distribute gasoline or its by-products here.

Boston Snapshots

Shadows from the South Seas—In the white square of lights thrown by a stereopticon on the wall of the Du Buron Studio last night, shadows moved and gesticulated just as they do to the delight of native audiences in the long warm nights of Bali. The puppets, made of intricately cut water-buffalo hide, were among the things brought from the island by Miss Patricia Boyd, who was giving an illustrated lecture on "Life and Death in Bali." The word pictures drawn by Miss Boyd were so vivid that they did much more than the lantern slides to conjure up visions of the Balinese and to fill the studio with the scent of jasmine and the "effervescent reverberations" of the gong orchestras.

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Warm Welcome to Newton—Coming along the Worcester Turnpike toward Boston, for the first time in several weeks, we were struck by a row of caution lights ahead, in the Newton section. As we drew near, though, we found that this was the section on which the sodium lamps are being tried out. These lights seem to flood the road with a most cozily warm glow. We felt as if Newton was extending the warmth of its community hearth to us!

★ ★ ★

Prestidigitator Studies Law—"Just stretch the handkerchief out tight. Now I press the point of your knife up under the center. Now please tear a piece of newspaper and lay it over the handkerchief. . . . Oh, excuse me!" The knife has shot up through the fabric and the paper—but with the latter removed, we see our handkerchief perfectly intact."

That is the sort of thing which makes a pleasure of daytime visits to the Metropolitan Theater office when Howard Shonting is there. At night he studies Law at Northeastern University.

At odd moments Mr. Shonting picks eggs out of the thin air—or perhaps from the ear of a visitor. Sometimes he produces a pack of cards, and in the bright glare of electric lights performs tricks that make recent professional exhibitions seem tame. If he can handle the intricacies of the law with equal dexterity, we hasten to congratulate his future clients!

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Dining Car—It was a brand new car. The motor was running faultlessly. The waxed paint shone in the sun. And yet the lady driving it was painfully conscious of jocose remarks and loud guffaws on the part of passing pedestrians. Meanwhile in the public garage from which she had just hurriedly withdrawn her car, a mechanic was loudly lamenting the loss of his lunch, which he had left for a moment while he answered the phone.

Arrived at her destination in a fashionable street, the lady descended—from the opposite door to the one by which she had entered. On the running board she almost stepped on a piece of pie and narrowly escaped contact with a ham sandwich and a bottle of milk.

Johnson Arms NRA To Enforce Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

were settled on the spot by local compliance or mediation boards.

But reputable magazine writers and newspaper men who have made trips through the country to study the workings of the NRA, corroborated by numerous private reports, present an entirely different picture. They tell of whole communities who pay lip service to the NRA, but have a tacit agreement to go on as they always did before. They tell of local compliance boards who bring action against some small foreign-born restaurant owner for a minor violation, but do nothing to their friends and relatives who are far more guilty.

Some light is thrown on this last charge by the list of 140 enterprises whose Blue Eagles have been taken away. On that list will be found a great many names which hail from the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Their owners were running small food shops or restaurants. The conclusion these writers draw is that the NRA has probably cloaked local selfishness and local discrimination to a degree which can never be accurately estimated. This, they insist, must be wiped out and compliance put on a equitable, law enforcement basis, if the aystem is not going to fall on its own weight. It would appear that the time for the test has about arrived, and that the results will be known before summer is over.

Judge Gets Ride in Cab To Study Train Wreck

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—Judge James Halloran of Dedham District Court is no ordinary judge. A mere description of a train wreck is not sufficient for him upon which to base an inquest finding.

Yesterday, Judge Halloran mounted a locomotive and rode over the route of a train which recently figured in a crash that caused a fatality. Of course, Judge Halloran may have been fulfilling a childhood yearning for a "choo-choo" ride.

Lawyers Demand Laws to Protect Legal Profession

Whoever started the "there ought to be a law—" movement probably was a lawyer. It's their business, of course. Anyway in Massachusetts they think there ought to be a law to protect lawyers.

Even surveyors and accountants are invading the legal field, representatives of bar associations told the Joint Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday. These fellows might make good lawyers, the bar group declared, but until they become members of the bar they should stick to their tripods and ledgers and leave the legal business to professional attorneys.

The committee is hearing four bills designed to prohibit the practice of law by any person not a member of the bar.

"The practice of law," Mr. Nathan P. Avery, of Holyoke, told the committee, "has been abused and lawyers have just as much right to protection as anyone else at a time when virtually every other occupation is afforded protection."

One difficulty in trying to put over a law to protect lawyers, Mr. Wycliffe C. Marshall, of Boston, charged, "is that some members of the bar are so tied up with corporations that they don't want to see the vested interests disturbed." He was referring, it was indicated, to banks and corporations which draw up wills and deeds.

Monitor Radiocast To Follow Opera Feb. 3

"The Monitor Views the News," The Christian Science Monitor's daily radiocast of news, will be heard at 5:30 p. m., Saturday, Feb. 3.

This is 15 minutes later than the usual time and applies only to the Feb. 3 radiocast over Stations WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield, which operate on 990 kilocycles or 303 meters.

This change is made necessary by the length of the opera radiocast from the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday afternoon.

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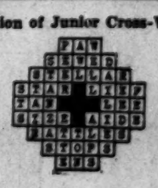


New Soviet Five-Year Plan Seeks to Swell Production Of Things People Use Most

(Continued from Page 1)

system at some unspecified time before 1937.

Railroad transportation, a chronically weak link in the present economic system, is to receive a large share of attention under the new plan, which calls for an increase in the number of locomotives from 19,500 to 24,600 and in the number of cars from 552,000 to 803,000 and for the building about 7500 miles of new railroad lines, along with the electrification of considerable stretches of the old lines.

Push Is Toward East

Two new plants for the manufacture of three-ton trucks in Ufa and Stalingrad, a copper smelting works on Lake Balkash, in Central Asia, canals linking the Volga River with the Moscow and the lower Volga with the neighboring Don are items in the new construction program, which also naturally includes the erection of many new textile and canning factories.

Two features of the plan which are worthy of attention are the pronounced eastward push of Soviet industrial development and the decision to build a large number of factories near the sources of raw material. In 1937 the eastern regions of the Soviet Union—the Ural Territory, Siberia, Kazakstan, Central Asia—are to produce a third of the country's pir iron, as against a fourth in 1932; about a fifth of the electrical energy, as against 6.5 per cent in 1932; a tenth of the machine-building production, as against 5 per cent in 1932.

The political possibilities of this eastward trend of Soviet industry and population—a trend not unlike the westward movement of American population after the Civil War—are obvious. It is bound to enhance the significance of the Soviet Union as an Asiatic power.

More Farm Machines

The last remains of private farming will be wiped out under the second plan; and agriculture will become more mechanized with the growth in the output of tractors, harvesting combines and agricultural machines. Real wages are supposed to increase 2.1 times by 1937.

A similar program of increasing wages under the first plan was completely thwarted because, while money wages were pushed ahead prices went up much more, and some foodstuffs and goods which could be freely purchased before 1929 became unavailable at any price, or could be bought only in very limited quantities. The new plan, with its emphasis on the growth of output of foodstuffs and manufactured goods, offers more promise of some improvement in real wages.

It is interesting that the makers of the second Five-Year-Plan foresee that it will be accompanied by "sharpened class struggle, new attempts of the kulaks to undermine the collective farms and efforts of anti-Soviet forces to sabotage our industrial undertakings." There is also a promise "finally to liquidate parasitic consumption," which looks bad for those classes which may be considered "parasitic."

That the second Five-Year Plan, even if it is carried out—which the first certainly was not, in such important branches as iron, steel and coal, to say nothing of agricultural production and standard of living—will leave Russia far behind America in material development is strikingly evident from the Soviet projected figures of automobile output.

Will Still Lag

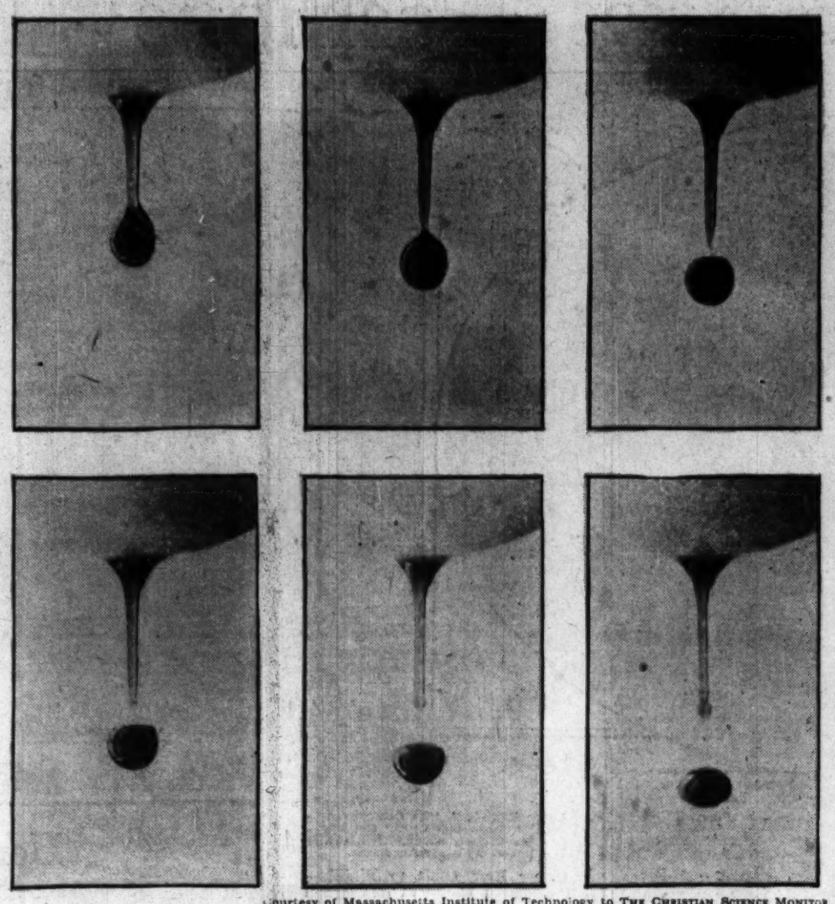
By 1937 it is hoped to reach an annual output of 200,000 automobiles. This is over eight times the figure for 1932. It is thus evident that by 1937 the Soviet Union will still be far short of 1,000,000 automobiles; in other words, it will have less than 4 per cent of America's figure.

Whether the second Five-Year-Plan will prove feasible in practice remains to be seen. The program of its first year, 1933, was underfulfilled, although the second half of the year revealed an improvement, by comparison with the first half. There are two considerations that will be of decisive importance in determining Russia's rate of progress in the next years.

One is the avoidance of war, which would, of course, knock to pieces all projects of industrial progress.

The other is whether the improvement in agriculture, which set in with this year's harvest, is permanent or transitory. Unless it is sustained and progressive there can be no question of trebling the output of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. American credits might help out the supply of cotton and livestock; but in the main, Russia's industries will have to depend on domestic agricultural products and raw materials.

Even 'Little Drops of Water' Need Make-Up



Courtesy of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Added Ink to Show 'Em Up

But the Real Purpose of This Film Is to Determine What Shape Water Takes As It Falls—and It Will Have To Be a Serial to Settle the Moot Question.

Streamlined Teardrop Idea Examined By Professor With Fast Movie Camera

Is the theory of the streamlined teardrop due for the discard box? The theory states that a falling drop of water presents a spherical front to gravity and tapers off to the rear like the fuselage of an airplane.

But here is high-speed photographic proof that a drop of water falling a short distance does not immediately assume this conventional shape. Here it is shown to maintain a more or less flattened spherical form. The photographs show a drop of inky water falling from a wet electric light bulb, taken at the rate of 500 per second with the fast motion picture camera developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton and Mr. Kenneth J. Germeshausen.

These men are now working to find out what form a drop takes after falling a long distance. Does it assume the elongated teardrop shape heretofore believed to represent the ideal shape for efficient air resistance, or is it spherical, no matter how far it drops?

At present the latter theory seems highly probable. If falling raindrops assumed an elongate shape, some are asking why would hailstones not be elongate, too, falling as they do through varying currents of hot and cold air? Will this mean revolution in engineering design, particularly in the automotive and aerodynamic fields, if further photographic work disproves the hitherto accepted theory in its entirety?

Now It's 'Is My Tail Light Burning?' To Worry Massachusetts Pedestrians

"Hey, your tail light's out!"

No! The polite reminder isn't directed this time at the driver of an automobile. It's meant for nothing more important than a mere pedestrian.

But—a tail light on a pedestrian—?

Yes, that's what Mr. Charles H. Marten, of Springfield, pictured to the Legislative Committee on Judiciary yesterday. Mr. Marten thinks night walkers should make known their presence to all, including autoists, who, he said, "don't want to run down anyone."

Mr. Marten admitted that his bill might appear "funny" but insisted that a bit of thought would bring out its merits in view of the thousands of accidents on the highways.

His original plan was to have pedestrians display some sort of safety button on their clothing, but amended it to include the carrying of a lighted lantern, lighted flash light or other similar light or reflector. Samples of the device he proposes to put into use, which were distributed to members of the committee, can be spotted, he said, at 100 yards by an autoist.

Iron, Zinc and Talcum Powder 'Salt' 'Shows Up' Faults in Airplane Steel

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—A new white iron "salt," made to sprinkle on airplanes like the proverbial salt on the bird's tail, was described to the Institute of the Aeronautical Science's annual meeting here yesterday.

The metallic "salt" reveals cracks in steel otherwise invisible and forestalls the air disasters due to crack-up or "failure" of engine and other parts during flight.

"This is going to seem like pulling rabbits out of a hat," said Mr. Alfred V. DeForest, New York engineer, who invented the "salt," as he lifted a shakerful of it before the distinguished audience of aviation authorities.

He spread out steel airplane parts, such as valve springs, pipes, rods and metal straps. They appeared to be perfect pieces of metal. A shake of his white "salt" over a piece, a light tap against it, and he passed it about among the engineers.

Exclamations of wonder broke out. Here and there the metallic "salt" had gathered in fine lines, resembling scratches. The lines were cracks in the steel. The most remarkable of these "rabbits" was a little pipe. Its crack was inside, yet the tell-tale streak showed outside.

Mr. De Forest explained that the "salt" gathers to show the cracks after the metal has been magnetized. The "salt" is finely ground pieces of iron, their shapes flat. They are coated with zinc oxide and talc powder to make them visible and to slip easily.

The dangerous cracks, it was stated, may be in the original piece of metal, or may develop slowly during use, taking many months before reaching the danger stage. All that time they are virtually impossible to detect readily. Once they are magnetized the "salt" shows them up in 10 seconds.

"It's like candling eggs," said Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, chairman of the meeting and head of mechanical engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Steel parts can be looked at as quickly as eggs. We may know that not more than two parts of plane fittings, or two eggs in 100 are bad, but it is well worth while to discover those two."

Ellsworth at Wellington

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Feb. 2 (AP)—With her ironwork rusted and her copper sheathing scarred by ice floes the steamer Wyatt Earp arrived Jan. 28 from Little America with the Lincoln Ellsworth South Polar Expedition. Mr. Ellsworth said he had not made plans for the future and did not know when he would return to the antarctic.

Schools Reopen To 20,000 Children In Alabama County

Ten-Day 'Vacation' in the Montgomery District Brought to End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2—Arrangements having been made for the continuation of their education, 20,000 Montgomery County children trekked back to school, Jan. 30 after a 10-day "vacation" during which the school board and city and county officials sought means of raising money with which to run the system for the remainder of the year.

A majority of the approximately 500 teachers employed in the consolidated city and county school system readily agreed to the proposal offered by the board of education, which provides for them to receive part payment in cash and the remainder in interest-bearing warrants maturing not later than January, 1935.

Immediately after the board had decided upon its course, Superintendant W. R. Harrison contacted a majority of the school principals and told them what the proposition was. Following these conferences he announced that the schools would reopen for the second semester of the 1933-34 term on schedule time Wednesday morning.

Plans for the opening of numerous private schools Feb. 5 were expected to be abandoned in view of the recent developments. A committee appointed to raise funds with which to keep the Forest Avenue Elementary School open called a meeting of subscribers at which all money was to be refunded.

Thus the school system will be operated on the same basis as the last half of last year, trusting to the authorities to straighten out the finances by next fall. Mr. Harrison said the board anticipates that revenues from all sources will amount to approximately $131,000, including cash on hand, with the expenses of the second semester estimated at $265,000.

While this was taken generally to mean that employees of the board would receive half cash and half warrants, Mr. Harrison said he could not say definitely that this would be the case, as debt service and several other items of expense necessarily must be paid in cash. He pointed to the fact that all warrants issued by the board against anticipated revenues for the remainder of the school year ending June 30 already had been retired, and said he was "not apprehensive" as to the ability of the teachers to realize cash from the new warrants.

Repeal of Repeal Sought By 5-Point Indiana Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A five-point program to restore prohibition is planned by the Indiana Anti-Saloon League.

It is: local option; education regarding effects of alcohol; close coöperation among dry organizations; election of drys to State Legislatures and other offices, and promoting anti-alcohol educational activities through the State Board of Education. Mr. L. E. York, state superintendent of the league, said, "Liquor forces already have shown intention to ignore laws and regulations. The liquor traffic will contribute 50 per cent to its second downfall by its injudiciousness."

North Carolina Judge Jails Liquor's 'Friends' in CWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"Anyone who comes into my court guilty of spending money, earned under the civil works or relief programs, for whisky may expect nothing short of a jail sentence," Judge E. Earle Rives announced and immediately imposed such a sentence on the first defendant appearing before him.

Liquor Advertising on Radio Affects Granting of Licenses

Commission to Judge Fitness of Stations by Their Service of Public Interest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Radio Commission indicated today that although it will not specifically ban liquor advertising on the air, stations that allow it will have a hard time getting their licenses renewed.

In a statement, it said:

The Federal Radio Commission calls renewed attention of broadcasters and advertisers to that section of the Radio Act of 1927 which provides that stations are licensed only when their operation will serve the public interest, convenience and necessity and asks the intelligent coöperation of both groups in so far as liquor advertising is concerned.

"Although the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been repealed by the twenty-first, and so far as the Federal Government is concerned there is no liquor prohibition, it is well known that millions of listeners throughout the United States do not use intoxicating liquors and many children of both users and non-users are part of the listening public.

"The commission asks broadcasters and advertisers to bear this in mind.

"The commission will designate for hearing the renewal of applications of all stations unmindful of the foregoing and they will be required to make a showing that the continued operation will serve the public interest, convenience and necessity."

Senate Passes Bill Prohibiting Loans To Debt Defaulters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — The amended Johnson bill to prohibit further loans from the United States to 18 nations which have defaulted on war debt payments passed the Senate today and now goes to the House. As passed originally by the Senate the bill applied to both public and private debts, but amendments now restrict the prohibitions of the bill to financial transactions with foreign governments, their political sub-divisions or their agencies.

As described in the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the bill "seeks to make it unlawful to loan money to, or to purchase or sell obligations of, any foreign government, including any political subdivision thereof, while such foreign government, or political sub-division thereof, is in default in the payment of its obligations to our people or to our government."

The revised bill also limits the prohibitions to European war debtors and excludes certain Latin-American countries which are in default on government bonds or borrowings from the United States.

U. S. Plans to Cut Another 5,422,000 Off Wheat Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—In order to comply with the international wheat agreement, the United States is making plans for cutting off another 5,422,000 acres of its wheat lands, Department of Agriculture officials have announced.

The further reduction is necessitated by the different bases of the international agreement and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program. Although both call for a 15 per cent reduction, the international compact is based on the average acreage for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, while the domestic reduction program is based on the acreage for 1930, 1931 and 1932.

A 17½ per cent reduction instead of the present 15 per cent in this country will be necessary to meet the terms of the international agreement, it has been calculated. Just how this will be accomplished has not been determined.

Ways under consideration at present include buying or renting additional acreage to prevent maturing, increasing the percentage of reduction of acreage under voluntary reduction contracts with an increased bonus to coöperating farmers, and by removing surplus varieties of wheat from the market. No scheme of compulsory reduction such as that proposed for cotton is being considered for wheat.

Detroit's Relief List Halved Since April

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (AP)—General reemployment, coming on the heels of Civil Works Administration projects, has reduced the number of Detroit families actually needing relief to the lowest point since the depression started.

As recently as April 25, 1933, there were 51,611 families on the welfare list. That meant, averaging four persons to the family, that approximately one-seventh of Detroit's population, based on the 1930 census, was dependent upon the city. Now, there are 25,178 families on the rolls. The number was lower in August, 1932, and September, 1931, but in both of those periods the department explains, many hundreds of deserving families were kept off the rolls because the city had no money to care for them.

Insull Passport Renewal Opens Door for Return

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States has ordered Samuel Insull's passport reinstated, presumably to aid in returning him to the United States from Greece to face charges growing out of the collapse of his huge business in the Midwest.

Chile Decorates Ramirez

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2 (By U. P.)—President Alessandri has decorated Señor Ricardo Ramirez, former Colombian minister here, as a great officer of the Order of Merit.

Two-Way Radio For Boston Police Cars in Prospect

Mansfield Expresses Favorable View of Hultman Plea for $350,000

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield favors the most complete police protection and efficiency for Boston possible under modern conditions to obtain.

He made this very clear today when he said that as a result of a conference he had had with Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, he is strongly inclined to favor an "emergency appropriation" by the Boston City Council for $350,000 for a two-way high frequency radio installation in all police cruising automobiles.

Some months ago, under Mayor James M. Curley's administration, Mr. Hultman asked for an appropriation of $300,000 for a two-way radio installation in Boston police cars.

The Council, at that time, turned a cold shoulder to the commissioner's request and appropriated but $50,000.

That, obviously, was not sufficient and the police commissioner did nothing, biding his time.

Now, with Mr. Mansfield in the saddle as Mayor, Mr. Hultman has renewed his request asking $50,000 more than he had at first done and with reasonably bright prospects of having the up-to-date improvement made in a very short time.

Repair Funds Sought For Women's Prison

The inmates of women's reformatories in Massachusetts suddenly emerged today as the forgotten women.

During the absorption of the public in the prisons where men are incarcerated, little attention has been given women's reformatories, Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent at the Women's Sherborne Reformatory, indicated today.

She was successful, however, in enlisting coöperation of Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Correction, in her effort to obtain funds to improve deplorable conditions at the reformatory. The superintendent declared that if her department receives the $10,000 provided for in the state budget, plus a CWA appropriation that has been assured, they will be able to go ahead with the necessary repairs.

Farmer Shares Crop With 280—and Profits

CAPAC, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—Mr. Howard A. Smith, St. Clair County farmer, with his own ideas about agricultural relief, yesterday enjoyed a $7500 laugh at the neighbors who last April scoffed at what they called his "foolish experiment."

The $7500 was Mr. Smith's share of the $15,000 crop raised on his 400-acre farm after he had invited 280 unemployed Detroiters to go in with him on a coöperative basis.

Of course, not all the $7500 was profit. There was an item of $2500 for seeds bought with federal funds and Mr. Smith still has a quantity of produce to sell, but he says he is satisfied. Asking the city folks out to the farm got a big laugh from some St. Clair County farmers but Mr. Smith went ahead with his plans. The 280 city "farmers" got $7500, half the proceeds, for their labor and expenses.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Upper Row—Left, The Christian Science Monitor. Left Center and Right, by Olga Richter, Berlin. Right Center and Lower—By Sincelius, Berlin.

Upper Row (Left to Right)—Apartment House in Residential Street in Berlin. A German Mother at the "Wickelkommode." German Hausfrau Frying "Armer Ritter." A Recipe for Armer Ritter Is on the Page Today. Balconies Typical of the German Flats. There Is One to Each Flat and It Usually Is Gay With Blossoms. Below—A Biedermeier Room, a Favorite in German Houses. All Is in Keeping With the Period, Goethe's Time, and the Table Is Always Handmade.

German And Bavarian Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Layer Cake—or Torten

Layer cakes—called Torten—are very popular in Germany, and on festive occasions indispensable. Their variety is manifold. Here is a very good one:

Beat to a cream
¾ pound butter and stir in gradually
¼ pound white sugar
Yolks of 3 eggs, beaten well,
1 pound sifted flour.

Make a stiff paste, roll out and cut into three layers which can be cut round with the assistance of a large dinner plate. Each layer of paste must be baked in a fairly quick oven 15 minutes. When cool put one layer very carefully on a perfectly flat round dish. Spread with red-currant jelly and place another layer upon the first. This must be spread with any good cream, vanilla for preference, which must be cold before use. Place the top layer upon this and cover with the following icing: Mix well
4 ounces castor sugar
The grated rind of a lemon
White of 2 eggs beaten to a stiff froth. If preferred the cake may be well powdered with sugar in place of the icing.

Kartoffelpuffer

These tasty potato cakes are much liked in all parts of Germany as lunch or supper dish. Grate
1 pound large potatoes, pour off a little of the water and add
1 well-beaten egg
½ tablespoon flour

Salt to taste. Mix well and fry in small pan with plenty of boiling fat. The puffers must be well done, brown and crisp on both sides, and served at once. The favorite cranberry compôte generally accompanies this dish, but a green salad is also suitable.

Use of Sour Milk and Cream

Throughout Germany sour cream is a great adjunct to the menu. It is so much in demand that it may be bought quite inexpensively at any dairy shop. All kinds of gravies are enriched by the addition of a few tablespoons of it, while for venison, game and roast veal it is indispensable. Green salad is frequently prepared with sour cream instead of vinegar and is delicious. A very popular supper dish in summer is sour or "thick" milk. Small, shallow glass dishes are filled with good fresh milk and allowed to stand about a couple of days, or until set, the cream being yellow and crinkled. Sugar is strewn over this and a little rye bread crumbled on ton. It is better than it sounds! Sour milk left in a jug and well whisked with a little sugar till it foams makes a very refreshing drink on a hot day.

* * *

So the Story Goes

In the fastnesses of the Bavarian Alps—so the story goes—lived centuries ago in his lonely castle an old nobleman. He was very proud and very poor and of his once great retinue only one faithful retainer remained, who did all the work and waited on his beloved master. The two old men subsisted upon the meager produce of the garden and knew nothing, nor desired to know anything, of the long-forgotten world beyond the mountains. A certain amount of state was, however, kept up. The knight always dined in the magnificent banquet hall and although his food was of the plainest kind it was served on costly gold and silver dishes.

One day visitors found their way through the intricate mazes of the rocks to the castle. They were very distinguished people—some reports say it was a prince and his friends who had lost their way—and they demanded rather high-handedly to see the master. Soon the old knight appeared and, great gentleman as he was, bade them welcome and offered them rest and refreshment. A meal was served to the guests in the vast hall; the polished table glittered with gold and silver and exquisite glass, and the host was very courteous. One large dish only was brought in, containing delicious brown cutlets; stewed fruit was served separately and priceless goblets contained beautiful cold water from the well. The guests thoroughly enjoyed their meal and the chief among them begged his host to tell him the nature of the unusually good cutlets, which the "poor knight" willingly did. He could not afford meat, he said with a contented smile.

This was the origin of the following recipe, which is a popular dish not only in Bavaria, but throughout Germany, and is known everywhere as "Armer Ritter":

Armer Ritter (Poor Knight)

Cut white bread in moderately thin slices. Remove crust and form like small cutlets. Mix
1 or 2 beaten eggs,
2 cups milk and
1 heaped teaspoonful flour. Soak the slices of bread in the mixture with a good pinch of salt on a large dish, but do not let them become too soft. If a large quantity is needed more milk may be necessary. Turn the cutlets in fine breadcrumbs and fry in plenty of good vegetable fat till crisp and brown on both sides. Serve very hot with green salad and stewed fruit on separate dishes.

Leberknödel (Liver Balls)

The heart of every Bavarian living in north Germany beats warmly at the bare mention of this popular dish which he seeks vainly out of his own country. The balls are to be sometimes met with, but in a different form, and compared with the native article are big, clumsy things, whereas the original "Knödel" are very dainty, quite small and always served in clear soup or broth. The following is a genuine Bavarian recipe, suitable for four persons:

Put through the mincing machine
A piece of fat bacon the size of a walnut and
½ pound calf's liver, washed and dried and freed from skin and sinew.
Mix well with
2 heaping tablespoons flour, a pinch each of
Salt, pepper, nutmeg,
1 beaten egg,
1 teaspoon chopped parsley and 1 of onion, lightly fried in butter,
½ teaspoon dried marjoram.
Cut into small cubes and fry
1 large dinner roll or, failing this, a slice of bread of corresponding size. Add this last of all and stir thoroughly.

Take out a teaspoonful of the mixture and test it in gently boiling salted water. Should the ball not remain firm after five minutes' boiling some fine breadcrumbs or a little more flour must be added. The balls—each taken out with a warmed teaspoon—are boiled five minutes in the broth. Poultry livers are also very good in "Knödel." The Bavarians, as has been said, are not great meat-eaters and this dish frequently forms the mid-day meal with green salad and bread.

Potato Dumplings

Cut in slices
2 dinner rolls from the previous day. Pour over them a cup of boiling milk and cover them. Peel and grate
2½ pounds raw potatoes into a bowl of cold water. Press them very dry with the soaked rolls which have now become cool. Add
1 egg-yolk, well beaten, and a little salt. Mix well and form with floured hands dumplings the size of a turkey's egg. Toss them lightly into plenty of salted boiling water and put on the lid. Boil gently for 30 minutes. These dumplings are usually served with Bayrisch Kraut (Bavarian cabbage), but they may be eaten with meat or poultry.

Bavarian Cabbage (Bayrisch Kraut)

This is a standard dish, frequently forming with potato dumplings the chief meal of the day.

Shred as finely as possible
1 large, firm white cabbage from which the outer leaves and thick part of the stalk have been removed. Peel, core and slice
2 good-sized cooking apples. Put in saucepan with
½ tablespoon lard, very little salt and just sufficient water to cover the bottom of the pan. Cover closely and boil slowly till soft—about 30 minutes. Add vinegar and sugar to impart a sweet-sour flavor, simmer another 15 minutes, drain and serve very hot.

Lebkuchen (Bavarian Honey Cake)

Brown honey cake is as essential a part of Bavarian Christmas as are mince-pies in England. They are made in many variations, but the following is a favorite recipe and well worth the trouble of making.

Warm together slowly, not allowing it to boil,
1½ pounds honey
2 pounds white sugar. Chop finely and add
¾ pound sweet almonds and
¼ pound bitter almonds, both blanched. Mix in
1 saltspoon salt
1 large teaspoon each of ground cinnamon and cloves
1 tablespoon fresh butter
A little vanilla essence and
Sufficient flour from three pounds sifted flour as will allow the mixture to be stirred. When the paste has cooled a little stir in rather more than ¼ ounce of washed potash dissolved in a very little water. Add the rest of the flour and knead the paste on a floured board thoroughly, but quickly so that it does not become cold. Roll out thinly and cut into oblong and round shapes. The cakes must stand 24 hours in a cool place, when they are baked in a moderate oven till a golden yellow.

These Lebkuchen will keep for some time in a tin.

Her Home Is Her Castle

The German Woman Centers All Her Interests There

This month we visit a land almost continually in the news today. But we go there not as political inquirers, but as lovers of home, home-keeping and children. We learn what interests the average German woman and something of how she spends her days. A few recipes from Germany are to be found on this page also.

By E. Siepen-Hetherington

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

THE German woman has always been exemplary in housewifely qualities, although they are not today so all-absorbing as in former times. During the past quarter of a century German women have advanced enormously in all cultural directions, but they still count as of supreme importance the hausfrau's virtues of thrift, neatness and spotless cleanliness in their homes.

Economy being the slogan of today, simplicity has superseded luxury in every walk of life. The German woman, bravely accommodating herself and her household to her husband's "cuts," finds the knowledge of cooking acquired in cookery courses that are a part of every German girl's education, all to the good. In innumerable homes servants are no longer kept—a charwoman or daily maid may come in for a few hours daily, but the mistress of the house does the cooking and not infrequently operates the vacuum cleaner. The kitchen is still the pride of the German hausfrau; there is no dust from the gas stove to soil the dainty muslin curtains; the walls are tiled in blue and white and the table is covered with oilcloth to correspond and can be wiped clean in a minute. The dresser or cupboard is, like the chairs, generally white or blue and on an extra shelf stands a row of white and blue china jars with lids, bearing the inscriptions of salt, flour, gries (semolina), and so on.

Flats the Usual Thing

The home of the average German woman is a flat. The flats of which the rents range from 60 to 200 marks or more a month, according to locality and number of rooms, are nearly all provided with central heating and are very practically arranged. The front rooms generally form a suite; they are the living or dining room, drawing-room and what is known as the master's room, or study, and may be left open or closed. Bedrooms and kitchen overlook the court, which is very spacious and has some semblance to a garden. There is a reliable self-operating lift and a garbage chute in the newer flats; a cellar and an attic for lumber belong to each, and a common "wash-kitchen" and drying room also have a place on the attic floor. Of late years, however, hundreds of one-family houses have sprung up on the outskirts of the large towns. These small houses built somewhat in the English style, with wee gardens fore and aft, are much sought after. Like the newer flats they have small rooms into which the once fashionable, ponderous furniture does not fit; small light furniture and couch beds now economize limited space.

The German woman is an early riser. She prepares the simple breakfast for the family—coffee (often a mixture of "real," which is very expensive, and malt coffee) and rolls, and makes the sandwiches of rye bread and butter with some kind of sausage, for the children to take to school. Dinner throughout Germany is, with few exceptions, a midday meal. Hamburg, for instance, which has so many English customs that it has whimsically been called a London suburb, dines in the evening. In accordance with the times the German woman favors far simpler food than formerly and vegetarian dishes are frequent. A three-course dinner is the outside limit nowadays. Afternoon "coffee" is a meal that takes the place of the English afternoon tea. It is popular and social, and much cake of various kinds is served with it instead of sandwiches or bread and butter. Foreign visitors are amused to see that they are expected to take two or three kinds of cake at once till their plate is quite full. Supper generally consists of salad, eggs and Aufschnitt—various kinds of cold meat which are sold at all butchers' and confectioners' shops, ready sliced and frequently costing less than two marks a pound. These last two meals are in summer usually taken on the balcony which is a chief feature of all flats. The balcony corresponds to the American porch; it is gay with flowers—to which the Germans are devoted—and is furnished with a table and basket chairs; it is here that the hausfrau does her sewing, the children do their lessons and the master of the house sits on warm evenings with his family.

Going a-Marketing

Open markets are general throughout Germany and thither the thrifty hausfrau repairs most mornings accompanied by her maid, if she has one, or if she has none, carrying her own basket. Few things are delivered to the house, but the German woman does not mind; she enjoys making her own selection of fresh fruit and vegetables and is not above a little "haggling" on occasion. These markets are sometimes a very picturesque feature of German towns, the wares being displayed beneath huge colored umbrellas. Purchasers and vendors alike are cheerful and the market is a frequent meeting-place for all classes.

The German woman is ambitious for her children and takes keen interest in their school progress. Parents' associations are not the rule, but the mother generally keeps in close touch with the teacher. She often helps the youngsters with their home lessons, for she is exceedingly well educated, generally speaking several languages and being not infrequently a fair mathematician. She encourages a love of outdoor games and sports, and the parents often play tennis with their children on one of the many public courts. The idea of sending children to boarding school—so customary in England—does not appeal to the average German mother, who prefers to keep her children under her own roof. She is as a rule a very devoted mother and even if a nurse is kept, she likes attending to her baby herself, washing and dressing him upon what is termed a "wickelkommode"—a high table, or chest-of-drawers, spread with soft blankets and towels.

Cares Little for Club Life

A point in which the German woman differs from her English and American sister pertains to club life. There are very few clubs for women in Germany and many efforts to establish them have failed. The Lyceum is a notable exception, but even that cannot be compared in activity with affiliated clubs in other countries. Although very sociable the German woman prefers her own home in which to give her parties, or perhaps on very special occasions she invites a few friends for coffee and chat at a smart confectioner's where she has reserved a table.

In social welfare work the German woman is active and of late has become an ardent politician, which was formerly unknown. The women of all classes now largely attend patriotic meetings and films. It is hardly necessary to say that the German woman is very musical, frequently devoting any spare time that she may have to that art, and her children, if really fond of music, are trained early. You often meet a small boy with his fiddle going to his lesson when school is over. All German school children sing admirably in chorus; they have a true ear and usually sweet voices.

There is a movement on foot at present for the German woman to create her own fashions and so be independent of foreign influence, but whether this will spread to any extent the future must show.

Frocks Defying The Copyist

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

Dresses with distinguished origins, dresses by means of which designing geniuses (or do we mean designers of genius?) have defied the mark-down copyist by the creation of unapproachable intricacies and ineffable simplicities, are characterized this season by the brilliance of their ideas and the audacity with which they deal in surprises while still attaining the inevitability of correctness.

Look, for instance, at the peplum bodice by Lucile Paray, part of a frock fashioned of one of the season's revivals, alpaca. How dashing are its exuberant lines as the corsage springs wider and wider open toward the waist from the link buttons which hold it at the base of the throat, to reveal the gilet of white piqué beneath. With how flowery a daintiness the face of the wearer rises from the corolla-like collar. And how adventurous is the belt which stops suddenly short, seizing upon a bow to justify and embellish its incompletion.

And then there is that tunic dress by Suzy which suddenly thinks how like it is to a cuirass and puts some fins (tucks, we suppose) over the shoulders like the steel layers of armor.

Mirande, knowing the débutante doesn't want to keep her feet on the ground, gives her wings, which she probably calls frills. And she makes sleeves which look like long-petaled lilies on tapering stems.

Speaking of lilies, Lanvin twists three callas with yellow stamens above the almost high neckline of a formal black crêpe dress. They lie one on the breast, and one flaring on on each side of the shoulders, marble-white against the darkness.

When Making Meat Balls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

If no breadcrumbs are available, a simple method is to moisten the required amount of bread in the egg or eggs to be used in the meat balls. Beat with a fork and add to the other ingredients. Meat balls made this way are much lighter.

(Miss) M. E.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT SHEETS

from Monitor readers

From Denver, Colo., comes this letter:

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Work sugar, water and vanilla into a smooth, stiff paste, add HIP-O-LITE Marshmallow Creme and cream in, stirring as little as possible to mix properly. Vary amount of water to obtain consistency required.

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The Recipes

on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
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Boston, Mass.

Some Hens and a Book

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

A STUDY of the cash contribution to the family income made by Vermont home makers has just been published by Lillian H. Johnson and Marianne Muse, research workers at the agricultural experiment station of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. The study is based on a typical cross section of the State and deals with the extent of the cash contributions made to the family income by Vermont farm home makers, and their methods of earning.

Of 25 home makers on each of three types of roads, ten on the main, seven on the secondary and eight on the back roads earned money in 1931. These earnings averaged $290 on the main roads, $203 on the secondary roads and $78 on the back roads.

Poultry Raising

Poultry raising was the most common method by which home makers within the scope of the study contributed to the family income. Keeping boarders and overnight guests was next in importance. Handicrafts, sale of garden products, laundering, canning, teaching, writing for newspapers and conducting roadside stands were also methods employed.

That $78 realized by women living on back roads may mean more, in terms of release and satisfaction, than would many times the $290 mean to the women living on main roads.

On Back Roads

On back roads in Vermont, and in other rural states, women face problems which do not exist for those living nearer to the large centers or on more frequently traveled thoroughfares. They are problems of finding and reaching an adequate market. There are also problems of standardization of products where one is removed from the centers where those standards are established.

A woman living on one back road said recently, "If I can buy, with money which I can earn myself, one good book each month, I shall be perfectly contented."

In addition to finding new beauties in the scenery and learning new lessons of physical geography, it will be an experience worth while to turn the car into the "back roads" just for the sake of meeting some of the women who are eager to have one new book a month, and who have much dainty needlework and rich cream and eggs to give in return for the purchase price of a book.

Your Bank Deposit Today May Give Some Man A Job Tomorrow

THE DEPOSIT you made in a bank today, together with a hundred others, plus the bank's capital assets, will be used tomorrow in loans to manufacturers and distributors of merchandise.

MORE MEN will be put to work; more raw materials will be bought; more money distributed on pay day; more debts will be paid; more goods will be bought at local stores.

THE COMMUNITY'S ACTIVITIES may be accelerated in many ways if readers of The Christian Science Monitor coöperate by opening accounts with banks advertising in the Monitor. If you have a bank account, would it pay you to make it more active? If you have no bank account, would the opening of one be a sound idea, worthy of development?

Banks that advertise in the Monitor usually find that many Monitor readers coöperate in efforts to stimulate business.

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The Home Forum

We Climb the Great Fir Tree

FOR a long time it had been our secret ambition at Middlebrook to climb the great fir which stands alone in the field, as symmetrical as a tree on a Christmas card. For years we had watched its mighty top swaying in the wind and promised ourselves that some day we would climb up and sway with it.

Somehow we never got around to it, being too busy with smaller things on the ground, with lesser growths like cabbages and onions. Joan Edith, the little girl from next door, made brief attempts; but she never got past the three lowest branches, and her brother, Robin, couldn't even reach them, while standing on an apple box. (In the end he contented himself with driving five nails into the bark, as a mark of magnificent contempt for the great fir tree. For seven years the great fir tree had to sway in the wind with no help from us, and in that time its cones, blowing down upon the plowed earth below, had sprung up into a dozen other firs, now a respectable two feet high.

We always excused our delay on the ground that, when we climbed the great fir tree, all the circumstances of season, temperature and weather must be just right for such a notable project. There was no use climbing it on a fine day, when the tree would be standing still and blinking lazily in the sun; no use climbing it except in a storm, a specially violent storm, when it would be tossing its giant arms against the sky, roaring its defiance at the west wind, laughing with that creaky chuckle which comes from the depths of its vast, rough trunk.

Today we examined the matter, Robin, Joan Edith and I, and we concluded that all the conditions were perfect for the ascent of the great fir tree. The winter's fiercest storm was raging up the valley, driving fluttering clouds of sea gulls before it. The rain swept in, almost parallel to the ground, and seemed to be moving in successive pillars of water. The fir swayed and roared and chuckled—a day just made for climbing trees.

* * *

Joan Edith and I started together. Robin had to content himself with remaining on the ground and warning us, in a shout which was utterly lost in the wind, that it was raining and we might get wet.

The great fir obviously had been built for no other purpose than to be climbed on just such a day as this. Probably it had been preparing for two centuries or so to make a convenient stairway for Joan Edith and me.

Up, up we strode from one great limb to another, as easily as if we were climbing a ladder. George Pudbury went by in his wagon and, seeing us, stopped and gazed with amazement. Ever since we built our goldfish pond, Mr. Pudbury has thought us more than a little queer and has often sighed for the good old days before the people of the city discovered the innocent countryside. This latest folly made Mr. Pudbury shake his head and shout something through his cupped hands which we could not hear. I suppose he had seldom seen a full-grown man climbing a fir tree. I suppose few full-grown men have done so, just because they wanted to, in a forty-mile gale, and the rain beating in from the sea. Most men prefer to grovel on the ground with their fellows in the pursuit of lesser things like business. Mr. Pudbury drove off, shaking his head.

You haven't climbed halfway up the great fir before you are above the cramped ceiling of civilization and in a new world, a world of different voices, coming from afar. Cling to this mighty trunk, which has stood here for centuries, unafraid in the wind, this trunk which glistens in the wet and smells sweet and pungent like the concentrated essence of the summer's sunshine and the spring's growth. Walk up on these strong arms which hold you tenderly, like a mother's. Go up and up until the earth down there looks small and unimportant, and the affairs of men have disappeared altogether. Then you will begin to understand something about the quality of a tree centuries old, of the mighty life which nourishes this trunk, makes strong each swaying arm, and adds to each tiny twig a new morsel of green tip, a little extra size each year.

* * *

We are getting nearer the top now. Down below the vast girth of foliage hides the world from us altogether. We can hardly see the sky. The branches are getting shorter now, the foliage thinner. The rain which we hardly felt down below sweeps in on us with sudden angry gusts of the wind. Looking down, I can see the red face of Joan Edith under her green sou'wester, dripping with moisture. She shouts up that she hopes the tree won't fall over because Robin is standing right in the way. Yes, Robin is far below there, gazing up from under his red sou'wester and dancing up and down with excitement. His white dog, Tim, is sitting beside him, gazing up at us with evident concern. Together they look like tiny toys.

Now we begin to feel the sway of the tree, and it increases amazingly at every upward step. Soon we are so high that the trunk, nearly three feet thick at the base, is a scant six inches. From our calculations on the ground, we estimate that we are well over sixty feet in the air. A small height compared with your modern skyscrapers and airplanes; yes, but what connection has a skyscraper or an airplane with the ground? What does it know of storm and rain? What fellowship has it with those scurrying clouds yonder and the retreating hordes of sea gulls, so white against the black sky? No sap runs through its veins from roots far in the soil. No spring growth or summer sunshine has gone into its fiber.

But this great fir stands not in the storm or against it, but as part of it, part of this changing, moving picture of sky and earth, of field and mountain. The wind is its old playfellow, with whom it has wrestled and romped these three hundred years and more. This rain has given it life since it was a minute seed and now runs, in its sap, through every limb and smallest twig. Clinging to the great fir tree, you can feel that you, too, are part of the picture, part of the storm as you can never be down there on the earth.

How high it seems, how distant the ground as if we were already above the clouds! Mr. Pudbury's barns are like dolls' houses now and Mr. Pudbury, behind his team, looks like that little man who rides in Robin's toy wagon. The earth is black from up here, blacker by far than from the ground, the oak woods, the highest of them far below us, are a swaying, dancing chaos of slim branches. Beneath them we can see clearly, for the first time, the layer of brown leaves which is laid out as evenly as a carpet.

And the great tree bends and swings in the wind, back and forth, back and forth across the sky, like a pendulum upside down. We are rocked as in a cradle, a soft, effortless motion which you will not find in the most expensive limousines down below. The wind is getting harder, but the fir's arms hold us tight, hugging us to its trunk. It bends, it creaks, but it never yields. And, as the wind rustles through its green needles, it seems to be whispering to us that there is nothing to fear.

* * *

We are completely out of the world, seventy-five feet up the great fir tree, as completely as if we were seventy-five feet under the earth. There are the automobiles of civilized men moving along the black shiny line of the highway a mile off, no bigger than spiders, alien creatures. There is the city, its smoke above it, on another, an inferior planet across the void. But, says Joan Edith, clinging to her branches a few feet down, it's getting dark.

Yes, it's getting dark. The pale winter day is nearly over at four o'clock. A long-tailed pheasant comes sailing along, thinking to spend the night in his usual haunt, the great fir tree; but turns aside, complaining hoarsely, when he sees these two monstrous birds clinging to his accustomed perch. The sea gulls are setting down into the woods yonder. The rain is easing off a little now, and there is a light patch in the sky over in the west. The wind is dying down, too, and the storm seems to be blowing itself out.

We come down to earth slowly, and rather grudgingly. It will be a dull earth after this, after that much better world up above. Besides, while it is easy to climb up the great fir tree, it is not so easy to come down. The mighty arms which hold you up are reluctant to let you go and you have to crawl and wriggle between them.

We get down at last, utterly soaked and wind-blown and Robin, having recently been educated in the story of the Three Little Pigs, points up to the waving top of the tree and observes laconically: "Huff and puff and huff and puff!"

"He means," says Joan Edith, "that the wind huffs and puffs and huffs and puffs like the big bad wolf."

A little later the sky clears and the stars are out, and a frail crescent of a new moon shines between the boughs of the great fir tree, and we can tell by the sound of fluttering wings and cautious whistles that the quail are roosting up there now. To them the great fir tree is an old friend and true, who has sheltered them many a time. We like to think that at last we, having dared to climb aloft and face the storm with him, are his friends, too.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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Dick Turpin's Cottage: From a Pencil Drawing by S. A. Harding

On the Acropolis

Shattered and roofless temples
Turn to amber;
Golden Athene
Lance in hand
Traces the opal sun
In countless empty grooves
Where chariot wheels have spun
and spun
A dizzy race.
Pagan trumpeteers!
Where are you now . . .?
Your golden horns hold waste . . .
There is a silence here,—
Recurrent silence
Of the sun
Yellowing . . .
Mellowing marble pillars
Undone. . . .

GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT.

Mary Comes Home to Scotland

Mary was eighteen when she came home to Scotland. In the courts of France—her own and that of her gallant father-in-law—her beauty had been celebrated by poets, her poetry praised by scholars, her wit extolled by courtiers, and the grace of her dancing acclaimed by all. . . .

In view of the later circumstances of her life, and of the misinterpretations that have been so commonly placed upon her conduct, it is important to realize the unblemished reputation with which she came to Scotland; and to recognize the seriousness of her political ambition will obviate many difficulties in understanding her subsequent career.

To Elizabeth the gravity of Mary's challenge was obvious, and she had been well advised of her rival's character. Throckmorton, the English ambassador in France, had written: "Since her husband's death she hath showed (and so continueth) that she is both of great wisdom for her years, modesty, and also of great judgment in the wise handling of herself and her matters, which, increasing with her years, cannot but turn greatly to her commendation, reputation, honour and great benefit of her and her country." Throckmorton suspected her ambition. "The Queen of Scots," he wrote, "doth carry herself so honourably, advisedly, and discreetly, as I cannot but fear her progress." So Elizabeth declared her hostility and refused to grant Mary a safe-conduct for her voyage to England; and Mary, forgetting her discretion, as she often did when anger moved her, was unwise enough to utter a half-threat against Elizabeth: "Let the Queen, your mistress, think that it will be thought very strange amongst all princes and countries, that she should first animate my subjects against me, and now being widow, to impeach my going into my own country. I ask her nothing but friendship. I do not trouble her State, nor practise with her subjects; and yet I know there be in her realm that be inclined enough to hear offers: I know also they be not of the mind she is of, neither in religion or other things."

Daring the anger of her kinswoman, and the fleet which her kinswoman sent to intercept her, Mary set sail from Calais on August 14,1561, and five days later, in the early morning, came safely to Leith. She carried something of France with her. Her uncles, the Duc d'Aumale, the Marquis d'Elbeuf, and the Grand Prior, accompanied her, and in her train were the Abbé de Brantôme, M. d'Amville, who for long had wooed her with a persistence unshaken by all denials, and the poet Chastelard, a servant of d'Amville. . . .

Mary was tall beyond the average, a good six feet high, slim and marvellously graceful in movement. She had fine white hands and beautiful fingers. Her face was a long oval, the skin so white that in the days of her widowhood, when she mourned her husband *en deuil blanc*, its exquisite pallor was said to contend with the whiteness of her veil and carry off the prize. Her forehead was round and high, her chin round without cleft or dimple She had a long straight nose, and her lips were beautifully moulded. The upper lip, notched like Cupid's bow, thrust forward over the lower one, and they closed in a sweet alluring gravity. But more noteworthy than her mouth and the even pallor of her cheeks was the colour of her eyes, that shone with a light warmer than amber, a light set deeply under heavy lids that did not obscure it. Her eyebrows were high thin arches, and her hair, crisped in small curls, was fair with auburn tints: *blonds et cendrés*, Brantôme calls it, but her painters make it darker than that.

Even a cold catalogue of her features can rouse a little wonder, a little envy of those who knew her, and anger against those who failed her; but to the inventory of a fine straight nose, eyes that were full of light, and a most lovely mouth, must be added courage, gaiety, a mind quick and cultivated, a kindling friendship: she could think wisely, talk wittily, live gracefully, and be moved to highest spirits when she rode in roughness and danger through the Highlands or among the reivers of Liddesdale.—From "Mary Queen of Scots," by ERIC LINKLATER. (New York: Appleton-Century Co.)

Night on the Lake

Dusk came softly to the hills and valleys. All that was left of day was a small yellow smudge, low along the western horizon. The wide stretches of woodland slowly took on the appearance of dark clouds, mists gathered in the lower corners of the sloping meadows, and the forest brooks murmured eerily to each other across the leaf-carpeted ground. There is always magic at night in a place of many streams.

Now moonlight lies over everything like a thin frost, and down by the lake what silence and solitude we surprise! Faint and sweet comes the lisp of lake water among reeds and grasses. That is all. The surface is so still that the moon's reflection is almost a perfect circle in the black depths. Now and then, as a moorhen trails by, her image breaks in pieces like a shattered silver mirror, and the water is flooded with little pools of opal and pearl; then again so still she is that one can almost see the legendary face.

Here and there, at the upper end of the sheet of water, the black shadows of the clustered trees streak the lighter blackness of the lake with long fingers. (So imperceptibly do trees and shadows merge together that one scarce can tell where land and water meet.) Here it is not so still, not so solitary. Somewhere in the dark a moorhen croaks, and out from the shadow of the island opposite, as if in answer, there glides a soot-black coot, the moon searching out his ivory-white forehead and plating it with silver. Later a small party of ducks paddle past—quietly, like a dream in the night—leaving behind them ribbons of liquid pearl and vanishing immediately into the darkness. Along the edge of the bank, close in the shadow, move the dim forms of mallard, persistently courting our company; and out in midlake, moonlike and aloof, a swan sleeps on the water, snow-white, cradled in black and silver, his head under his wing.

In the stilly night one can hear the water making hush-hush over a distant weir; and the reflections of the stars slip and slide tremblingly in and out of the rushes in the sweet and solitary quiet.

SEVENTY-ONE miles seven furlongs from Stone's End Borough, London, to Portsmouth. Too far to tramp unless, like Nicholas Nickleby and Smike, whose capital "did not exceed by more than a few halfpence the sum of twenty shillings," you are obliged to take to the road, making the best of the long, weary hills, and wide tracts of unsheltered downs. Too far to ride unless, like John Wesley—who set out on horseback from Portsmouth at two o'clock one October morning and arrived at Cobham, after fifty miles of jogtrotting, so fresh that he was able to enjoy a walk in a friend's garden—you are equally fond of the saddle. No wonder that, in the days before steam, the fine old London to Portsmouth coaches did a roaring trade and that the many inns along the way, where mighty meals were provided for the hungry passengers, enjoyed unequaled prosperity.

Following the mail coach, which traveled along the Portsmouth Road as early as 1784, came the stagecoach, flying from the suburbs of London to the gates of Portsmouth Citadel at the remarkable speed of eight miles an hour. This, however, was soon deemed inadequate.

"Too slow, altogether too slow!" said the hustling generation that grew up. And, in 1821, the speed was increased to nine miles, which meteoric swiftness was performed by the white-bodied coach, suitably named the "Rocket." This famous coach started out each morn from the "Belle Sauvage," on Ludgate Hill, at half-past eight, calling at the "White Bear"—which stood on the site now occupied by the Criterion in Piccadilly Circus—half an hour later. Then, with all the passengers aboard, and an admiring group of 'prentice boys gathered around, the scarlet-coated guard mounted to his place of vantage at the back; and to the sound of a few blasts from his "yard of tin," the hardy load set off for Putney Heath, there to join the old highway to Fortsmouth, arriving before the hospitable doors of the "Fountain" at the convenient hour of half-past five.

What could be jollier, what could be more exhilarating than to occupy on outside seat on the Rocket; to follow the undulating lines of Wimbledon Common; to sway across Ditton Marsh; to feel the crisp, cool air blowing up from Fairmile and the commons of Wisley and Peasmarsh, and to watch the long expanse of country opening out before one as the coach made for Rake and Chalton and the scattered forest of Bere? What could be finer than those stretches of country encircling Hindhead that made so strong an appeal to Turner? Or the miles of heath that bring color to the "wildest highroad in all England"?

Yet, even in the grand old coaching days, there were some who enjoyed their grumble. What, they argued, was the use of securing your seat days before the journey and rising with the lark, only to find the vehicle full on its arrival? What was the fun of paying for a seat when you were requested to get down and climb the steep hills—and they were all steep in the coachman's eyes—in order to ease the horses? And what comfort was there inside the coach on a wet day when a dripping passenger, finally succumbing to the storm, pushed himself and his saturated cloak and umbrella into whatever available space he could find? There was so little time given at the stopping places, they said, that one could not enjoy a meal, and so little room under the archways of the inns that one's hat was in constant peril of being ruined past recovery. Worse still were the discomforts of the Night Post coach, which traveled from seven in the evening to half-past seven the next day, necessitating close confinement within narrow limits in company with five companions, or fitful slumbers in the open, broken by the blowing of the horn and frequent arrivals at turnpike bars, of which there were as many as six, including toll houses, between London and Portsmouth, less than a hundred years ago.

The story is still told of the famous Yuletide snowstorm of 1836 when, in the wild and unsheltered neighborhood of Liphook, a block of coaches became snowbound. Of how the great drifts withstood all efforts to remove them on the part of coachmen, guards, passengers and natives until the yellow-bodied night coach, the "Star of Brunswick," arrived upon the scene. Mountains of snow meant little to James Carter, who had driven coaches for thirty-three years; and, making light of the situation, he whipped up his horses, charged into the drifts, and so cleared a passage for the travelers who might otherwise have had to remain there all night.

An historical inn which claims to have been a favorite haunt of the romantic and half-fictitious character, Dick Turpin, still stands on what was once the old London to Portsmouth Road. So peaceful and pleasant is the situation that it needs a considerable amount of imagination to picture him there; for the road was diverted many years ago, and in place of highwaymen and the like, the cottage now enjoys the genial society of the golfer.

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE admonition of divine Love through the prophet Malachi, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house," indicates not only the acme of religious devotion, but the operation of divine law. That "all the tithes" must be brought into God's house in order to prove the abundance and availability of the divine supply may seem paradoxical. Surely God, the source of unlimited good, does not need finite offerings. No, indeed; but mortals in all ages do need to know that infinite good is available and practical. The gospel of Christian Science has come into the world to supply this great need for spiritual enlightenment.

The custom of tithing—the devotional offering of tenths of portions of the flock and of the seed and fruits of the field—is of ancient origin. When returning from his victory over the four kings and the rescue of Lot, Abram was met by Melchizedek, "the priest of the most high God," who blessed him; and in return Abram gave tithes of all that he had captured. Jacob also pledged tithes of gratitude to God, whose presence was revealed to him at Bethel. The children of Israel were commanded by Moses to give tithes of the flock and of the seed and fruit of the field. This custom has persisted down to the present day. The giving of the tithe—or tenth, as the old English word denotes—is, however, of importance chiefly because of its moral and spiritual significance.

In the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of "tithe" as follows (p. 595): "Contribution; tenth part; homage; gratitude." In this exegesis there may be discerned the fact that a material offering does not necessarily represent a spiritually mental one. It may prove utterly inadequate to open "the windows of heaven." Why? Because it may not come from a really grateful heart, nor as a humble recognition of the perfect and pure nature of Him who is "of purer eyes than to behold evil" and cannot "look on iniquity," to whom all hearts are open, all desires known.

Now, since "the Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love" (Science and Health, p. 140), it is obvious that man, as the child of God, as God's reflection, must always be reflecting and expressing God's love. This is one of the truths or spiritual facts that are irrefutable and unassailable in divine Science. Humility and gratitude are open doors and windows through which divine Love and goodness find a ready entrance into human hearts and lives. True homage represents obedience and true service; and what sweeter and more inspiring quality can human lives express than gratitude? Here, then, we have the clue to the spiritual meaning of bringing the tithes into the storehouse, the promise and its fulfillment.

How can we more thoroughly and completely enlist in this service of love and gratitude than by thanking God for everything good, beautiful, and worthy that comes within our ken? A business man who was studying Christian Science almost despaired of ever becoming spiritually minded and consecrated to the service of divine Love. He began, however, by thanking God meekly and persistently for every good thought, every kind word and deed that knocked at his door for recognition. He allowed every expression of good that came his way to remind him of God's love for His children. He made this a daily and momentary habit. Soon the promise of larger opportunities, of deeper heartfelt desires, of clearer spiritual vision and power, began to be fulfilled in his experience. He had begun to bring all his tithes into the storehouse of divine Love.

We may see in the new Christian Science Publishing House a testimonial of gratitude and unselfed service, a symbol of confidence in that infinite goodness wherewith divine Love is waiting, yea, every moment, to bless all who bring their tithes, their homage and gratitude, into the storehouse of good. All the heart's homage belongs to God. And gratitude for His great blessings cannot be divorced from an intelligent and grateful appreciation of the life-purpose of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who in this age has revealed the precious and practical truth of God's allness, of His ever present redeeming and satisfying love. What nobler, sweeter expression of her pure and unselfed purpose could arise in this age than the revelation of Christian Science pouring forth the blessings of divine Love and feeding the famished affections of mankind!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"Sneste všecky desátky do obilnice"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

NAPOMENUTÍ božské Lásky prostřednictvím proroka Malachiáše, "Sneste všecky desátky do obilnice, aby byla potrava v domě mém," naznačuje nejen vrchol náboženské oddanosti, nýbrž i působení božského zákona. Že "všecky desátky" musejí býti přineseny do Božího domu aby byla dokázána hojnost a upotřebitelnost božské zásoby může se zdáti protimyslné. Bůh, pramen neomezeného dobra, zajisté nepotřebuje omezené oběti. Skutečně ne; ale smrtelníci ve všech dobách potřebují věděti, že nekonečné dobro je upotřebitelné a praktické. Evangelium Křesťanské Vědy přišlo do světa uspokojiti tuto velikou potřebu pro duchovní osvícenost.

Zvyk vybírati desátky—náboženské obětování desátých částí stáda a semena a ovoce pole—je starodávného původu. Když se Abram vracel ze svého vítězství nad čtyřmi králi a od záchrany Lota, byl uvítán Melchisedechem, "knězem Boha silného nejvyššího," který mu požehnal; a v odplatu Abram dal desátky ze všeho, co ukořistil. Jakub také slíbil desátky vděčnosti Bohu, jehož přítomnost byla mu zjevena v Bethelu. Děti Izraele měli Mojžíšem nařízeno dáti desátky ze stáda a semena a ovoce pole. Tento zvyk trvá až do dnešního dne. Avšak dávání desátku—neb desitiny, jak staré anglické slovo "tithe" naznačuje—je důležité hlavně pro jeho morální a duchovní význam.

V Glossariu při "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) Mrs. Eddy dává duchovní výklad "desátku" takto (str. 595): "Příspěvek; desátá část; uctívání; vděčnost." V tomto výkladu je viděti faktum, že hmotná obět nemusí představovati duchovně duševní obět. Může se ukázati, že je zcela nedostatečná zotvírati "okna nebeská." Proč? Snad proto, že nevyjde ze skutečně vděčného srdce ani nebude pokorným poznáním dokonalé a čisté povahy Toho, který je "očí čistých, tak že na zlé věci hleděti nemůže," ani se nemůže "dívati na bezpráví," Toho, kterému všechna srdce jsou otevřena, všecky tužby známy.

Když tedy "Bůh Křesťanské Vědy je universální, věčná, božská Láska" (Science and Health, Věda a Zdraví, str. 140), je patrné, že člověk, jako dítě Boha, jako odlesk Boha, musí stále odrážeti a vyjadřovati lásku Boží. Toto je jedna z pravd neb duchovních fakt, které jsou nepopiratelné a útoku nepřístupné v božské Vědě. Pokora a vděčnost jsou otevřené dveře a okna, skrze které božská Láska a dobrota nacházejí připravený vchod do lidských srdcí a životů. Pravé uctívání představuje poslušnost a pravou službu; a kterou sladší a více nadšení vzbuzující vlastnost mohou lidské životy vyjádřiti než vděčnost? Zde tedy máme vodítko k duchovnímu významu snášení desátků do obilnice, slib a jeho splnění.

Jak můžeme důkladněji, zcela vstoupiti do této služby lásky a vděčnosti než děkováním Bohu za všechno dobré, krásné a cenné, které přijde v náš obzor? Obchodník, který studoval Křesťanskou Vědu, téměř se vzdal naděje, že bude moci nabýti duchovní mysl a že se dovede zasvětiti službě božské Lásky. Ale začal tím, že děkoval Bohu pokorně a vytrvale za každou dobrou myšlenku, za každé laskavé slovo a čin, které zaklepaly na jeho dveře o uznání. Nechal si připomenouti lásku Boha k Jeho dětem každým vyjadřením dobra, které mu v cestu přišlo. Udělal z toho zvyk denní i v každé chvíli. Brzy se začal splňovati v jeho zkušenosti slib větších příležitostí, hlubších srdečných tužeb, jasnějšího duchovního vidění a moci. Začal snášeti všecky své desátky do obilnice božské Lásky.

Můžeme viděti v novém Vydavatelském Domě Křesťanské Vědy důkaz o vděčnosti a nesobecké službě, znamení důvěry v onu nekonečnou dobrotu, kterou božská Láska chce požehnati skutečně v každé chvíli všem těm, kteří přinesou své desátky, své uctívání a vděčnost, do obilnice dobra. Všechno uctívání ze srdce patří Bohu. A vděčnost za Jeho veliká požehnání nemůže býti oddělena od inteligentního a vděčného ocenění životního účelu Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelky a Zakladatelky Křesťanské Vědy, která v tomto věku zjevila drahocennou a praktickou pravdu Boží všechnosti, Jeho vždy přítomné, vykupující a uspokojující lásky. Které ušlechtilejší, sladší vyjádření jejího čistého a nesobeckého účelu mohlo povstáti v tomto věku než zjevení Křesťanské Vědy, vylévající požehnání božské a sytící lačné city lidstva!

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Forest Moment

Silence follows the last, curved
ripple of sound
In forest pools where the long-
hunted leap
Baffling the keen nose of the baying
hound.
Here neither fern nor the wild iris
keep
The scent of flight. And now the
hunters call,
And the dog turns whimpering down
the trail he came.
Blue shadows by the darker hem-
locks fall,
And the ground-pine blows back-
ward like green flame
Beneath his feet. Gently the doe at
night
Nuzzles her fawn, nor lifts her eyes
too soon
To watch for a moment in sus-
pended flight
The crescent antler of the rising
moon.

—RUTH COREY, in *Voices*.

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Three Tie Games Of Four Played In N. H. League

Maroons Even With Second-Place Canadiens by Beating Ottawa

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	13	7	10	76	60	37
Chicago	14	9	9	87	47	37
Detroit	14	8	10	70	72	36
Boston	11	4	17	63	81	26
Canadian Division						
Toronto	18	8	7	117	71	44
Canadiens	12	6	13	63	66	30
Montreal	11	8	13	67	82	30
Americans	9	7	15	66	88	25
Ottawa	8	5	18	73	85	21

Results Feb 1

Detroit 2, Boston 2, overtime.
Montreal 3, Ottawa 1.
Chicago 3, Canadiens 3, overtime.
Rangers 5, Toronto 5, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 2—Montreal Maroons strengthened their chances of securing a position in the playoffs for the Stanley Cup by defeating the local Senators here last night, 3 to 1, the victory enabling them to tie Canadiens for second place in the group standing and putting them five points ahead of the fourth-place Americans and nine in front of the Senators who were practically eliminated from the contention.

Montreal		Ottawa
Northcott, Trottier, Cain	lw	Smith, Blinco, Haynes
Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders	rw	Ward, Robinson, Kilrea
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe	c	Mackenzie, Frew
Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey	lw	Wentworth, Evans
Bowman, Leduc, Hollett	rd	Kerr
Kalbfleisch, Shields	ld	
Beveridge	g	

Score—Montreal 3, Ottawa 1. Goals—Blinco 2, Haynes for Montreal; Voss for Ottawa. Assists—Trottier for Montreal; E. Roche and D. Roche for Ottawa. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 2—In a heavy-checking contest that offered a wide-open brand of hockey for 7000 National Hockey League patrons, the Detroit Red Wings played a 2-to-2 overtime tie with the Boston Bruins here last night. Lawrence Aurie was the scoring leader who kept the visitors out of the victory column. Two goals fell to his stick in the first period after Aubrey Clapper had opened the scoring for Boston. Aurie got both his goals on rebounds off shots by Herb Lewis. Early in the second period Beattie scored for Boston on a pass from Stewart to tie up the game.

Detroit		Boston
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell	lw	Welland, Starr, Pettinger
Clapper, Oliver, Davis	rw	Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Barry, Stewart, O'Neil	c	Young, Buswell
Galbraith, Beattie, Jerwa	lw	Goodfellow, Graham
Shore, Lane	rd	Cude
Wilcox, Smith	ld	
Thompson	g	

Score—Detroit 2, Boston 2. Goals—Aurie 2 for Detroit; Clapper, Beattie for Boston. Assists—Lewis 2 for Detroit; Barry, Stewart for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 2—Canadiens managed to hold onto second place in the standing of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night when they held the Chicago Black Hawks to a 3-all tie; but the locals were forced to come from behind twice to get the division of the points which left them deadlocked with their local rivals, the Maroons. The Hawks tied for the leadership of the American section of the league with the New York Rangers.

Chicago		Canadiens
Gottselig, Sheppard, Thompson, Trudel	lw	Gottselig, Sheppard, Thompson, Trudel
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin	rw	Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Cook, Leswick, Romnes	c	Cook, Leswick, Romnes
Lepine, Riley, Morenz	c	Lepine, Riley, Morenz
Couture, Goldsworthy, March	rw	Couture, Goldsworthy, March
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	lw	Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Conacher, Abel	ld	Conacher, Abel
S. Mantha, Bourgault, Portland	rd	S. Mantha, Bourgault, Portland
Jenkins, Coulter	rd	Jenkins, Coulter
Carson, Burke	ld	Carson, Burke
Gardiner	g	Gardiner
Chabot	g	Chabot

Score—Chicago 3, Canadiens 3. Goals—Sheppard 2 and Gottselig for Chicago; Gagnon, S. Mantha and Larochelle for Canadiens. Assists—Jenkins, Leswick, Goldsworthy and Cook for Chicago; Portland, G. Mantha and Riley for Canadiens. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—New York Rangers held Toronto to a tie in the latter's final game with Rangers on Garden ice this season last night, 5 to 5. After the visitors had piled up a lead of 3 to 0 in the first period, the Cooks and Boucher scored three goals, with three assists for the center. F. Cook also made an assist. Harold Cotton played iron man for Toronto, being on the ice most of 70 minutes.

Weak defense work by Rangers gave Toronto three goals in the first period. Charles Conacher scored early in combination with Horner and Jackson, then Day went down past Brennan and scored and finally Doraty scored on Cotton's pass.

N. Y. Rangers		Toronto
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	Conacher, Sands, Doraty
Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski, Murdoch	rw	Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski, Murdoch
c, Primeau, Blair, Thoms, Sands, Cotton	c	c, Primeau, Blair, Thoms, Sands, Cotton
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Ripley	rw	W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Ripley
lw, Jackson, Cotton	lw	lw, Jackson, Cotton
Johnson, Brennan, Seibert, F. Cook	ld	Johnson, Brennan, Seibert, F. Cook
rd, Clancy, Levinsky	rd	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Seibert, Heller, W. Cook	rd	Seibert, Heller, W. Cook
Horner, Day	ld	Horner, Day
Aitkenhead	g	Aitkenhead
Hainsworth	g	Hainsworth

Score—Rangers 5, Toronto 5. Goals—F. Cook 2, Dillon, Seibert, W. Cook for Rangers; Conacher 2, Day, Doraty, Primeau for Toronto. Assists—Boucher 3, F. Cook, W. Cook, Johnson, Dillon for Rangers; Jackson 2, Horner, Cotton, Primeau, Day for Toronto. Referees—G. N. Goodman and Dr. F. J. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Pell and Mortimer Reach Semifinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer continued their progress this morning in their attempt to recapture the national doubles racquets championship, by winning their way into the semifinal round at the expense of the lone Boston pair in the 1934 tourney at the Racquet and Tennis Club, George R. Fearing and H. C. Clark. The perennial title holders won in straight games, scored at 15—3, 15—10, 15—4.

Pell was the star of the occasion, his service and carefully placed shots catching the Bostonians out of position on many occasions. Only for a brief period in the second game, when the service of Fearing developed to its highest point, while his volleys were also working low above the telltale did the visitors make any sustained stand. But finally Pell got in for service, and ended the rally.

Pell and Mortimer, many times winners, began play yesterday encountering William C. Wright and Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia, and with Mortimer using his service with fine effect, the former champions won in straight games, 15—12, 15—9, 15—11. The Philadelphians led in every game being at 7—0 in the first before Pell and Mortimer settled into their stride, but each time they came from behind to win by considerable margins.

A newcomer of promise, W. K. Laughlin, a former Bostonian, paired with James L. Van Alen, to win the other first-round match, from Clarence C. Pell Jr., son of the perennial champion, and W. A. W. Stewart Jr. Stewart and Pell won the first game and ran up a big lead in the second, but the rest of the match was all in favor of the winners, the score being 7—15, 17—14, 15—3, 15—10. In the second game, when Stewart and Pell were leading at 14—8, Laughlin took service on a handout, and served nine consecutive points to win the game. Then he added two more before relinquishing service, and for the balance of the play, his service was the deciding factor in the victory, with Van Alen holding himself chiefly in reserve.

United States Racquets Doubles Championship—First Round

J. H. Van Alen and W. K. Laughlin, New York, defeated Clarence C. Pell Jr., and W. A. Stewart Jr., New York, 7—15, 17—14, 15—3, 15—10.

Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, defeated William C. Wright and Warren Ingersoll, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—9, 15—11.

Second Round

Pell and Mortimer defeated George R. Fearing and H. C. Clark, Boston, 15—3, 15—10, 15—4.

National Table Tennis

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Table tennis stars from the East and Middle West, including the national champion, Jimmy Jacobson of New York, will open the national intercity team championship tournament tomorrow. Jacobson will lead the New York team against outfits from Chicago, Detroit, Dayton, Ohio, St. Louis, Cleveland and Indianapolis. Sessions will be held tomorrow afternoon and night, and Sunday afternoon.

College Basketball Results

Carbondale Teachers 39, St. Louis 37.
Iowa Central 34, Columbia College 28.
Juniata 41, Elizabethtown 18.
Kentucky 33, Alabama 28.
Omaha 29, Peru Normal 17.
St. John's (Toledo) 40, Detroit Tech 11.
Westminster 23, William Jewell 20.
West Virginia 43, Davidson 25.

England Defeats France

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Canadian Press)—England last night defeated France, 4 to 2, in an international hockey game.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

Crescent A. C. 1, St. Nicholas 0.

Eddie Stundl Wins A Record Four-Mile Skate in 11m. 39.8s.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Feb. 2 (AP)—Winning the four-mile in the new American record time of 11m. 39.8s. and placing second in the three-quarter mile event, Eddie Stundl of Chicago last night piled up 50 points to lead the senior men's division in a challenge meet between American and Canadian skaters who met on Fowler Lake here last week-end in the North American speed skating championships.

Katherine (Kit) Klein of Buffalo, the North American senior women's champion was tied by Edith Kingsmill of Winnipeg for the lead in the women's section, both taking 50 points.

The only Canadian to figure in the men's events was Stanley Bachinsky, Toronto, who scored 10 points with a third in the three-quarter mile.

Orel Duffy, 16-year-old Toronto skater, sprang into the spotlight after only a drab showing in the North American races by winning first in the intermediate division. He defeated Leo Fresinger of Chicago, who won the North American intermediate title Sunday.

Last night's race was staged after Canadian skaters, beaten in all four divisions of the North American, declared their form and speed was hampered by weather conditions and requested a second try at existing time records.

Frank Kalteaux, president of the American Amateur Skating Union, sanctioned the meet and assured contestants that all records set last night would be recognized as official.

Tom Goodwin Stops McCarthy's Stride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 2—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., stopped the upset trail which young Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., was blazing in the national championship of golf club champions here yesterday. Goodwin won by 4 and 3. McCarthy had taken two stars out of the tournament before the youthful New Yorker ended the quarterfinal-round match on the long fifteenth with a par 5. McCarthy's victims were Carl M. Dann Jr., this year's medalist and defending champion, and Tommy Aycock, former intercollegiate titleholder.

Bill Stark, University of Florida football star, from Gainsville, scored an upset yesterday when he defeated Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., 3 and 2.

The other players reaching the semifinal round are Celeste Durand of Great River, L. I., who won a 20-hole match over Robert A. Lester of Short Hills, N. J., and Howard A. Tryon of Elmira, N. Y., the 1930 national club champion, who defeated Isaac Lincoln Merrill of Camden, Maine, 1933 runnerup, 3 and 2. The summary:

United States Championship of Golf Club Champions—Quarterfinal Round

Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., defeated Morton McCarthy, Norfolk, Va., 4 and 3.

Celeste Durand, Great River, L. I., defeated Robert A. Lester, Short Hills, N. J., 1 up (20 holes).

Howard A. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., defeated Isaac Lincoln Merrill, Camden, Maine, 3 and 2.

Bill Stark, Gainsville, Fla., defeated Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 3 and 2.

De Oro to Compete

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Give me one more shot at the world's championship and then I'm through," said the veteran Alfredo De Oro in Philadelphia during the national three-cushion billiard tournament there last month. "After that I shall rack my cue so far as competitive billiards is concerned and retire." And today his wish has been granted. The Cuban-born billiard ace has been seeded into the world's tourney, according to an announcement made today by C. A. Storer, president of the National Billiard Association, director of the world's three-cushion billiard tournament which opens at the Capitol Bowling & Billiards, Inc., 1680 Broadway, Monday night, Feb. 5.

Derby County-Arsenal Tied

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Derby County yesterday defeated Leeds, 3 to 0, while the Tottenham Hotspurs were defeating the Arsenal, 3 to 1, and climbed into a tie with the Gunners for leadership of the first division of the English League. The argument as to which is the better team will be decided Feb. 17, when they meet in the fifth round of the cup competition.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

All Yale Should Back Pond

NOW that the Yale authorities have announced their varsity football coaching staff for next fall, it is up to the undergraduates and graduates, whether or not they may be in accord with the selections, to forget the past differences and get back of Head Coach Raymond W. Pond and the candidates for the 1934 team. In "Ducky" Pond, Yale has a graduate who was a fine football and baseball player himself, and has had quite a bit of experience during the past five years in coaching varsity and jayvee players at his alma mater. He was brought up in Yale football before graduates of other colleges began to make themselves felt in the assistant coaching positions.

While Yale has followed tradition and named a graduate for the head coachship, the Eli has gone outside her ranks again to pick her assistants. Earl Neale was a fine football and baseball player, and has had lots of experience in coaching football teams, notably at Washington and Jefferson and West Virginia. Denny Myers was brought up under Iowa coaching, and has had two years of experience coaching a line under Neale, so that these two should be fairly familiar with their system of coaching. The other assistant, Ivan Williamson, was a brilliant end and captain at Michigan, and was an assistant coach there last fall.

Head Coach Pond has a hard task ahead of him next fall. Yale faces one of the hardest schedules a Yale team has ever faced. Some of the best of the 1933 varsity will not be candidates in 1934, and the freshman class is not going to send up much varsity material. Then, too, the candidates will have to become familiar with a new coaching system and staff, and not the least of Coach Pond's duties will be to get the entire staff working in unison. All of this calls for a lot of hard work, planning and cooperation. On the record of the 1934 football season will rest, to a large degree, the question of whether Yale will continue working under a graduate head coach or go the limit and get an entire outside staff.

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Professional Football on the Coast

Pacific coast football fans have now had a chance to see the professional game played as it has been exhibited in the East for the past few years, and attendance reports from Los Angeles and San Francisco would seem to indicate that there was a future for the game in that part of the United States. The coast colleges have been developing fine elevens during the past ten or more years and the game has a firm footing. Provided the professional teams play their games on different days from those on which the colleges play and give exhibitions of high-grade football, there is no reason why there should not be a profitable field for the professionals on the western coast as well as on the eastern. In fact, it will be surprising if there is not a coast league operating next fall, and then will come a real world series between the two winners.

Bacon and Driggs Advance in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 2 (AP)—C. Everett Bacon of Montclair, N. J. the qualifying medalist, and Edmund H. Driggs Jr., of Garden City, N. Y., took the favorites' rôles yesterday as the field in the Mid-Ocean-Castle Harbor invitation golf tournament was reduced to the four semifinalists.

Bacon and Driggs turned in the most impressive victories of the first two rounds yesterday. The former reached the semifinals with a 4-and-2 victory over Allison Choate of New York. Driggs walloped William Klopman of New York 6 and 5 in his second-round match.

In the other second-round encounters, Lieut. J. Heughes of New York defeated W. Robb Cooke of New York and Jack A. Ahearn of Buffalo, N. Y., eliminated Jim Pearman of Bermuda, 1 up. Improved scoring all around than was seen in the qualifying round.

Kenneth D. McCall of Pawtucket, R. I., who won the Mid-Ocean Golf Club's tournament last year, was eliminated by Cooke on the nineteenth green in yesterday's first-round match.

Wiffy Cox Leads With 139

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Feb. 2 (AP)—W. H. (Wiffy) Cox, Brooklyn public links professional, with 139, was leading the Agua Caliente open golf tournament today as the field passed the halfway mark. He added a 70 yesterday to a first round 69. Dogging the footsteps of Cox were Willie Hunter, third high money winner of 1933, from Culver City, Calif., and Paul Runyan, the slight-of-stature pro defending the title. The slender White Plains, N. Y., youth shot a 72 on the second 18 for his 141 score, while Hunter shaved a stroke off par for a 70 to match with his 71 on the opening day. Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., who led opening day with a course record 67, had putter trouble and dropped to a 77 on the second round.

Davis Cup Draw Made in London

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States today was drawn against Canada for the first round of play in the North American zone of Davis Cup competition.

Sir Samuel Hoare, president of the Lawn Tennis Association which holds the international trophy, presided over the draw which was made in the India office quarters. Because of the absence in the United States of Ambassador Robert W. Bingham no American representative was present.

The name of the United States was the first drawn out of the big cup and Canada was the second. Mexico, the only other country playing in the North American zone, therefore was given a bye through the first round and will play the winner of the United States-Canada series.

With the preliminary rounds already out of the way—they were played last summer and fall under a new arrangement—only 15 nations were left to fight it out during the coming spring and summer for the right to challenge England for the cup.

The draw in the South American and European zones resulted as follows: South American: Brazil vs. Peru. European: Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Italy byes; Switzerland vs. India, France vs. Austria; Germany, Australia and Japan, byes.

Eli Coaching Solution Not Pleasing to All

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Although outwardly rallying to the support of the new football coaching staff, headed by Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond, Yale alumni yesterday displayed a lack of enthusiasm over the compromise solution of this problem and clearly indicated that the Eli athletic house is still sharply divided against itself.

Criticism from those who have been agitating for a complete new deal in football at New Haven was aimed principally at Malcolm Farmer, the director of athletics, who is charged with sidestepping the main issue involving an experienced head coach, and at the same time weakening the established graduate policy by engaging three "outsiders" to assist Pond.

"Pond is well liked, personally, and will be supported whole-heartedly this year," said a spokesman for alumni who were most insistent in their demands for a complete shake-up, "but the new set-up hardly will suit either side of the argument. Pond is the third head coach selected without previous varsity experience. He may measure up to the job, with the help he is getting from a seasoned coach like Earle Neale, but it is simply another noble experiment for the sake of an outworn policy."

Yost Predicts Few Changes

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—College football in 1934 under substantially the same rules that obtained last stason was predicted today by Fielding H. Yost, University of Michigan athletic director, as he left to attend a meeting of the National Football Rules Committee at Atlanta, Ga., next week. Yost said changes most frequently suggested to him involved alteration of the ruling which decrees a touchback following an incompleted pass over the goal line, and a change to bring the ball in 15 yards instead of 10 after a play out of bounds. He said some consideration probably will be given a rule providing the same protection for forward passers as now is provided for kickers.

Cann Resigns Football Job

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Howard G. Cann, who succeeded John F. Meehan as coach of the New York University football team in 1932, resigned that position yesterday, according to an announcement made by the N. Y. U. Board of Athletic Control. It was stated that the resignation was entirely voluntary and the board expressed its "deep regret" that Cann had resigned. Cann is to continue as head basketball coach and assistant professor and director of physical education.

Japan May Send New Cup Team

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP)—The prospect that Japan may send a new Davis Cup team to Europe this summer developed today when it became known that the veterans, Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi may be unable to make the trip. Compulsory army service may keep Sato, the team's ace, in Japan, while other difficulties may prevent Nunoi's departure. In event neither is able to compete the team probably will be composed of the young players, Nishimura, Yamagishi and Fujikura.

Chicago Polo at Riding Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Big Tan and other pony polo games on the schedule of University of Chicago are to be played at the Chicago Riding Club, it is announced here. The games will be played each Saturday under the auspices of the Chicago Black Horse Troop. The contests are to be with University of Iowa, University of Michigan, Ohio State University, University of Illinois and Culver Military Academy.

Saber Team Title To Fencers Club After Five Years

Nikolas and Arthur Muray, and Armitage Upset N. Y. A. C.'s Reign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The saber teams of The Fencers Club of New York, won the United States saber team championship of the Amateur Fencers League of America yesterday evening for the first time in five years, defeating the four-year champions, New York Athletic Club, by the margin of one bout in the final round-robin, at the Salle de Armes of the Saltus Fencing Club, at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. The team was composed of Nikolas Muray, Arthur Muray and Norman C. Armitage.

Five teams competed, the others being made up as follows:

New York Athletic Club—John R. Huffman, Ervin H. Acel, and Bela De Nagy.

University Fencers Club—Migual A. de Capriles, Jose R. de Capriles and Philip V. Lubart.

New York University—Alexander Mehlman, David Herman, and Jordan Uttel.

Saltus Fencing Club—Harold Ellson, Albert V. Ferro, and Charles Feldman.

In the preliminary round, The Fencers Club defeated New York University, 5 to 0, and University Fencers Club defeated Saltus Fencing Club, 5 to 0. New York A. C. had a bye.

The defending champions encountered The Fencers Club in the first strip of the final, and won, 5 to 4, but were beaten in turn by University Fencers Club, also 5 to 4. Then The Fencers Club scored over University Fencers Club, 6 to 3, to win, with a total of 10 bouts to nine for New York A. C., and eight for University Fencers. The summary:

Nikolas Muray, The Fencers Club, defeated Acel 5 to 2, Lubart 5 to 3, J. de Capriles 5 to 1.

Arthur Muray, The Fencers Club, defeated De Nagy 5 to 1, Huffman 5 to 4, M. de Capriles 5 to 4, Lubart 5 to 4, and J. de Capriles 5 to 0.

Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club, defeated De Nagy 5 to 3 and J. de Capriles 5 to 3.

John R. Huffman, New York A. C., defeated N. Muray 5 to 3, Armitage 5 to 4, M. de Capriles 5 to 2, Lubart 5 to 0 and J. de Capriles 5 to 1.

Ervin S. Acel, New York A. C., defeated A. Muray 5 to 3, Armitage 5 to 4 and Lubart 5 to 2.

Bela De Nagy, New York A. C., defeated N. Muray 5 to 4.

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, defeated De Nagy 5 to 4, Acel 5 to 3, N. Muray 5 to 4 and Armitage 5 to 2.

Philip V. Lubart, University Fencers, defeated De Nagy 5 to 4 and Armitage 5 to 4.

Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, defeated De Nagy 5 to 3 and Acel 5 to 3.

U. S. Tourists Win From Ladies Carlton Club

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The visiting United States women's squash racquets team yesterday scored the second victory of its invasion, defeating the Ladies Carlton Club of London 6 matches to 1.

The lone English victory was scored by Cicely Fenwick, former English champion, over Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the current United States titleholder. Miss Fenwick won at 9—0, 9—6, 9—5.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, the American captain, set the pace for her team with a straight-game victory over N. Boucher, 9—0, 10—8, 9—0.

Other results: Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. G. Bryan-Wolfe, 9—5, 10—9, 1—9, 7—9, 9—2; Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., defeated N. Lyle, 9—1, 9—3, 9—4; Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, N. J., won from C. Vickers, 9—3, 2—9, 5—9, 10—8, 9—5; Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., defeated S. Keane, 4—9, 9—2, 9—6, 9—5; and Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Grindell, 9—4, 5—9, 9—4, 9—7.

It was the most impressive showing of the American team since its arrival. In previous matches the American women defeated an International Sportsmen's Club team and lost to the Queen's Club and to a team of men from the Jesters Club in a handicap match.

Argentina May Not Compete

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 2 (AP)—Officials of the Argentine Polo Association yesterday said it appeared doubtful an Argentine team would be sent to the United States this summer to play an international series and compete in the open polo championships. They gave as the reason the failure to make proper financial arrangements. Negotiations, however, are still being carried on with the United States Polo Association.

Earl Clark Signed by Browns

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Earl Clark, who started as an outfielder with the Boston Braves last season, was signed by the St. Louis Browns yesterday as a free agent, President L. C. McEvoy said. McEvoy also announced receipt of signed contracts from Harland Clift, third baseman, and James Walkup, pitcher, from the San Antonio club of the Texas League, a Brownie farm.

Schoolboy Entries Close Feb. 14

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Entries for the first annual eastern interscholastic indoor track and field championship in Madison Square Garden Feb. 24 will close on Feb. 14, it was announced yesterday by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Senators Release Cox

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Danny Cox, relief center, has been given his unconditional release by the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League. He requested to be let out some time ago, but was retained until yesterday.

Intercollegiate Golf Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif.—The annual Pacific coast intercollegiate golf championship will be played this year at Pebble Beach, Feb. 22-24.

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Quaker Corn Meal, 2 pkgs.	13c
B. & M. Baked Beans, large can	15c
Dixie Mixture, pkg.	39c

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Sporting Around the Hub

AT LAST a great hockey player is going to have his "night" at the Boston Garden. Fred Hitchman, veteran Bruin defenseman and now manager of the Bruin Cubs, is to be honored by local fans, Feb. 22, the night Ottawa plays here. It was with Ottawa, incidentally, that Hitchman entered professional hockey. He may be recalled from the Cubs to play on the Bruin team for that one game as part of the ceremony.

Fred Corcoran, Massachusetts state golf handicapper, and Les Cottrell, golf professional at the Bear Hill Golf Club, began the plans for the honoring of Hitch. Their thoughtfulness has started something that may long be remembered by the player who always gave his best for Boston hockey fans. A committee has been formed consisting of Walter London, chairman; E. F. Dagnino, treasurer; Bob Moore, Arthur Race, J. G. Bryer, Cliff Davis, Frank Perry, Eric Laurentz, John Bernardi, Harold Deegan, Corcoran and Cottrell.

♪ ♪ ♪

The ninth annual swimming meet of the Women's Swimming Association will be held tonight at the Brookline swimming pool. Six events are scheduled, the 100-yard freestyle, handicap, the 100-yard breaststroke, a 50-yard freestyle for novices and a backstroke race of 50 yards will support the two title events for the New England senior diving championship and the N. E. junior 100-yard freestyle. Five teams will race in a relay.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard and Yale relay track teams will race for a silver trophy in memory of Frank O'Brien, former Harvard football and track star, at the B. A. A. track meet. The trophy was presented by a committee headed by Sam Felton and stands 18 inches in height. It will be awarded annually to the Harvard or Yale team winning the race. Other members of the committee are Leo Leary, C. Desmond Wadsworth, Bill Barron and Charles "Chick" McLaughlin, all of whom were associated with O'Brien in athletics.

♪ ♪ ♪

The awarding of the Massachusetts State open golf championship to the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, June 25, 26 and 27, is paying that club, because of its efficient handling of tournaments, a real compliment. The club held the tournament in 1932 at which time Francis Ouimet triumphed. President Charles H. Cross of the Massachusetts Golf Association made public yesterday the courses selected for its four title tournaments. Besides the state open, the state amateur quest will be held on the Clyde Park course of The Country Club, Brookline, July 10 to 14 inclusive; the juniors will play at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, July 25, 26, 27 and 28; and the Caddies will battle at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Aug. 14. The state amateur play will take place over the same course the national amateurs will play later.

♪ ♪ ♪

Entries are arriving rapidly for the Boston Athletic Association meet at the Boston Garden, Feb. 10, according to Chairman William F. Garcelon. Among the latest received are those of Paul Kanaly in the G. B. Williams two-mile trophy race, Harold M. Osborn, Olympic high jump champion in 1924, and Glen Dawson of Tulsa, Okla., who will try to repeat his victory of last year in the special 1000-yard run. Another team race has been completed bringing Brown against Bowdoin. Brown has a strong list of athletes entered for the meet.

♪ ♪ ♪

The intercollegiate varsity two-mile relay presents a great array of talent, with 10 teams entered: Dartmouth, Bowdoin, New Hampshire, M. I. T., Colby, Boston College, Bates, New York University, Harvard and Holy Cross. This will bring four half-mile races, with 10 men in each race. The B. A. A. is not outdoing itself for this meet, but indications are that it will rival many of the past affairs.

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Three hockey games are scheduled at the Boston Arena tonight, with Northeastern facing Boston College in the feature. The other two contests bring four unofficial representative teams of Boston high schools together.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New Hampshire State Soccer Council and the north Massachusetts body will get together tonight at the American House. Among many important matters will be the action on the semifinal games in the State Cup play. The report of the special committee, which met the American League committee at Providence, probably will be sanctioned. Names of players who are considered capable of making the trip to Rome must be in the hands of Secretary James Armstrong of the United States Football Association by Feb. 15 at the latest.

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Harvard will play its last basketball game tomorrow afternoon, before resuming play in the intercollegiate league competition. The Crimson cage men will entertain the Lowell Textile School quintet at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 3 o'clock.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lively action is billed at the Boston Garden and Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon with the Bay State Hockey League of four games operating at the Arena and the Greater Boston circuit of four games competing at the Garden. The big game in the Garden list will bring Cambridge Latin, leaders, and Melrose together. In the Bay State circuit, Walpole, first-place team, has an easy game, but so have the teams closely pressing. The schedules: Bay State League—Framingham vs. Wellesley, Walpole vs. Needham, Watertown vs. Waltham, B. C. High vs. Quincy. Greater Boston League—Cambridge Latin vs. Melrose, Arlington vs. Belmont, Rindge vs. Stoneham, Newton vs. Medford.

♪ ♪ ♪

J. Lawrence Pool of the Boston Athletic Association will meet Thomas E. Jansen of the Harvard Club for the Massachusetts state squash racquets championship as the result of Thursday's semifinal-round matches. Pool defeated a clubmate, W. E. Rice Jr., 15—10, 12—15, 15—2, 15—13, while Jansen downed R. V. Wakeman of the Neighborhood Club, 15—13, 15—6, 11—15, 15—8.

Victor Has Orchestra 'Handy'

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Philadelphia Group Just Over River; And So Public Gets Many Fine Records

★ ★ ★

Phonograph record lovers should regard it as fortunate that Philadelphia is just across the river from Camden, N. J., where the Victor recording laboratories are, and that Philadelphia has an excellent symphony orchestra whose leader, Mr. Leopold Stokowski, has the habit of introducing "novelties."

The proximity of recording laboratories to the orchestra means that much of this new music is captured on wax even though its popularity may be evanescent. And so we have the Symphony No. 1 of Mr. Dmitri Szostakowicz, modern Russian composer, which is RCA-Victor's chief item this month recorded in an album by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Mr. Stokowski.

"Shostakovitch," the Anglicized version of his name used on the record labels, was born in 1906 at St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, and is now living in that city. His music was brought to America by Mr. Stokowski five years ago when he introduced the symphony in question at the orchestra's concerts on Nov. 2-3, 1928.

One would expect that a composer in favor with the present régime in Russia might use music as an opportunity to proselytize. M. Shostakovitch's second and third symphonies are labeled "October" and "May Day." And yet none of this can be found in his first. The work, which is simply titled Symphony for Orchestra, Op. 10, has no heroic chords suggestive of the excellency of the Soviet cause or orchestral noise hinting at the nobility of labor.

The first movement contains a march theme which develops into a waltz. The second movement, in which a piano is introduced, possibly is the best, for Shostakovitch appears to have come upon his most fertile ideas there. There is a pizzicato in the strings and an orchestral fury suggestive of Tchaikovsky. The third and last movements are extremely quiet and reflective.

Mr. Shostakovitch's works consist of the symphonies mentioned; a satirical opera based on Gogol's play; The Nose, an "athletic ballet"; the Golden Age; and an "industrial ballet," The Bolt. All these have been performed in Leningrad. He has also written incidental music for cinema and theater, chamber music, and many piano pieces. He is at work on a new opera and upon a new composition intended to celebrate the completion of the Five-Year Plan.

Shostakovitch: Symphony for Orchestra, Op. 10, played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Five Victor records in album (nine sides).

Piano

Chopin: Rondo for Two Pianos, Op. 73, played by Leonard Shure and Karl Ulrich Schnabel, pianists. Victor 12-inch record. An excellent disk played with a unanimity of effect which is quite remarkable.

Vocal

Rossini: Barbiere di Siviglia—Una Voce Poco Fa (A Little Voice I Hear), and Verdi: Rigoletto—Caro Nome Che Il Mio Cor (Dearest Name), sung by Luisa Tetrazzini, soprano, and orchestra conducted by Lawrance Collingwood. Victor 12-inch record. This is an old Tetrazzini acoustical record "redubbed" onto a new record with a modern accompaniment. By careful listening one can tell exactly the moment when the old recording begins by the greater noise level. It all goes to prove that Tetrazzini in her prime need not have feared any singer of today.

Kashmiri Song and Till I Wake, from "Four Indian Love Lyrics" (Lawrence Hope-Amy Woodforde-Finden), sung by Mr. Conrad Thibault, baritone; piano accompaniment by Mr. Theodore Walstrum. When a young singer goes from black label to red label Victor records that is reason for congratulation. Mr. Thibault's voice is heard to advantage in this record. Radio listeners hear him on the Albert Spalding programs weekly.

The Merry Widow—Vocal Gems, sung by Light Opera Company, with orchestra. Victor 12-inch black label. A potpourri of numbers from the Lehar operetta, with most of the favorites on the second side.

Speaking

Hamlet—To Be, or Not to Be (Act 3, Scene 1) and Hamlet—O That This Too, Too Solid Flesh (Act 1, Scene 1) read by Mr. Henry Ainley. Victor 10-inch record. The famous soliloquy and opening speech from Shakespeare's play read by a noted English actor.

Speak Roughly to Your Little Boy, Will You Walk a Little Faster, and, You Are Old, Father William (H. Fraser Simson), from Alice in Wonderland, sung by Mr. George Baker with piano accompaniment. Victor 10-inch record.

How Doth the Little Crocodile, Fury Said to a Mouse and, 'Tis the Voice of the Lobster, They Told Me You Had Been to Her (H. Fraser Simson), from Alice in Wonderland, sung by Mr. George Baker, with piano accompaniment. Victor 10-inch record. Four songs from the screen version of Alice attractively gotten up on picture labels. Will be liked by children and lovers of Alice.

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Orchestral

**Berlioz:

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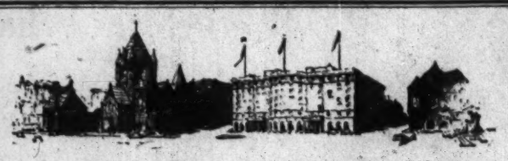

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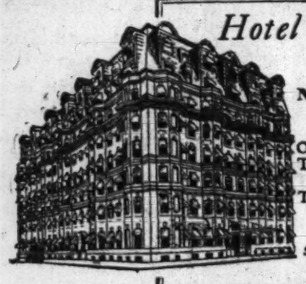

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The Editor's Puzzle

238

If ~~laughing happy children peep across and make a noise when tree~~ listlessly sparrows are feeding they become so motionless as a chunk of color. Right-ly they fix themselves in one position and betray no sign of animation of any kind whatsoever

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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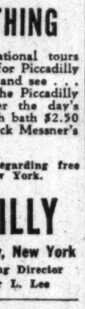

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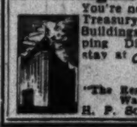

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Financial: Market Quotations

Mixed Gains And Losses Recorded In Heavy Trading

Buying of Metal Shares on Large Scale—Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The new and smaller gold dollar acted temperamental in foreign exchange dealings today, and stocks were inclined to stem their advancing enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding sizable purchases of gold abroad by New York banks and the supporting $2,000,000,000 equalization fund of the Treasury, the British pound dropped about 6 cents in terms of the United States unit, and other leading European currencies were similarly heavy.

Some of the metal shares, including U. S. Smelting, Dome and McIntyre were in demand for advances of 1 to 2 points. A few specialties found new followings. Most of the alcohol group sagged 1 to 2.

Specialties were firm but profit-taking was encountered by the industrials, including aircraft and alcohol shares.

Trading was active but under the record total of the previous session. United States Smelting rose more than 4 points. Montgomery Ward and Consolidated Gas improved, but losses of 1 to 2 points were shown by American Commercial Alcohol, Douglas Aircraft and Case. United States Steel eased fractionally.

Some Profit-Taking

Profit-taking in the first hour caused the ticker tape to lag behind floor transactions, but the pace slowed appreciably later.

Trade and industrial news of a favorable character continued plentiful. Dun & Bradstreet found that retail business in many sections during the week had reached the largest totals for any January since 1929. Based on the strength of consumer demand, it was said, retailers have set their buying budgets from 15 to 40 per cent ahead of last year's.

Inquiries for locomotives from several of the larger rail systems were reported, as was the order of nearly 3000 cars from one of the carriers.

An increase in carloadings of 1136 for the week ended Jan. 17, was not quite up to the seasonal trend. At the same time the total of 561,566 cars was 86,264 ahead of the like 1933 week.

Investors Buy Bonds

Despite its wide gains yesterday the bond market still had a substantial following on the buying side today.

An imposing number of secondary issues pushed into new high ground for the current movement, and for the last two years in some cases. United States Government and prime corporate bonds helped to make the trend uniform by attaining moderately higher levels. Foreign issues were generally steady.

The fact that values, in the early trading at least, were able to show further good gains without the aid of like trend in the stock market, as was the case yesterday, drew favorable comment in investment quarters.

A broader interest in some of the high grade corporate loans was associated with credit and money ease implications of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's action in reducing its rediscount rate. The same influence was looked upon as a likely aid to the Treasury in its current financing plans.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A man in a brokerage office was complaining to me this morning that he could not employ any of his tape-reading experiences in the present market. He said that one might as well throw away all of the old principles as they did not work. I wonder if this is true.

In order to discuss this question it seems to me that we would first have to determine the value of the "old tape-reading principles." It is probably no exaggeration to state that there have been precious few tape readers who ever claimed an accuracy of greater than 50 per cent.

The theory of the professional tape reader is to play his best judgement and then protect himself against error by employing stop loss orders or by selling at once if he senses that he may be wrong; he will have a large number of small losses but will allow his profits to run.

If he can control his human reactions so that he can carry out faithfully his policy of limiting losses and letting his profits run—which means sticking to a position and not jumping out with the first two-point profit that comes along—our tape reader has fair chances of succeeding. How many, however, can do this? Perhaps one in 10,000.

Therefore, to go back to my friend in the brokerage office, I doubt that he is any more confused today than he was three years or 10 years ago. The market recently has been subpected to sudden news shocks, which have been disconcerting, but in general, stocks do not appear to act far differently than they did in 1928 or 1929. Surely the winter of 1929 couldn't have been more upsetting.

We all remember the crippling ups and downs; the Federal Reserve statements; the announcements by prominent individuals, etc. The in-and-out trader was at the mercy of the market almost every day. I dare say that thousands of people lost money in trying to trade in and out of the market in those days and were whip-sawed time and again. In any way we look at it, the minor swings are most difficult to gauge.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
March	108.00	107.00	—1.00
May	108.30	107.40	—.60
July	108.50	108.00	—.50
October	109.20	108.60	—1.30
December	109.40	108.80	—1.40

Tone at close, steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. In $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 2	Last Feb. 1
			—D—					
39	35	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
93½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	93½	93	93½	93
11¼	6¾	..	Adams Express	6800	11¾	10¾	11	11¼
70¼	70¼	.5	Adams Millis	2600	21¼	20¼	21¼	20½
10	7¾	..	Addressograph	800	10½	10	10½	10
7¾	6¼	..	Advance Rumely	200	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
8¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	400	102¾	101½	101½	103½
3	1¾	..	Airway Elec App	200	3	3	3	3
23½	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	16200	23¾	22¼	22¾	23½
5¼	4¾	..	Alleghany Corp	15200	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
14	8½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
12⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	800	12¾	11½	11½	11⅞
12⅜	8¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	900	13	12½	12½	12½
9¾	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	3900	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
21⅝	18	..	Am Metal	2800	21¾	21½	21¾	21
29	21	1½	Am News	140	28¼	27½	27½	28
10	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	16600	10	9¾	10	9¾
26	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	27¼	26	27¼	26
22½	13¾	1¼	Am P&L 8% pf	700	22½	22	22½	22
17¾	13¾	..	Am Radiator	28900	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
25¾	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	35600	25¾	24¾	24¾	25
44½	36	3	Am Safety Razor	400	45	44¾	45	44½
3⅞	3¼	..	Am Seating	1100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
2¼	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	2	2	2	2
29	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	28¾	28¼	28½	28¼
46½	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12400	46	43½	45	44½
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	102	103	102	102½
25½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	3400	25	24¼	24¼	24½
81	68	2.	Am Steel F pf	20	79¼	79½	79¼	80
12	6½	..	Am Chain	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40	36¼	2†	Am Chicle	200	48	48	48	48¾
30½	29	4	Am Coal	20	28½	28	28	29
5½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	1400	5¾	5	5½	5⅜
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	5200	60¾	58¼	58½	60¾
4	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
11⅜	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	23400	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11½
26½	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	26¾	26	26	26½
22	13	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	22	21	21	22
15½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	15½	15	15⅜	15½
20¾	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	700	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
9⅞	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	9⅞	9¾	9⅝	9¾
39½	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	39	38	38	..
9¾	6½	..	Am Ice	800	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
10¼	6½	..	Am International	4600	10	9¼	9¼	9⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Am La France	1400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6⅞	4	..	Am La Fr pf	70	6¾	5⅝	6¼	6½
34¼	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1700	34	33	33½	33¼
62½	50	..	Am Loco pf	400	62¾	62	62	62
156½	144	6	Allied Chem	1900	154¾	153½	153½	154¾
22⅝	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	21400	22¾	21¾	21⅝	22⅝
19⅝	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	800	20	19¼	19⅜	19
5¾	4	..	Amal Leather	100	5¼	4¾	5	5¾
49¼	41½	2	Amerada	1100	50⅜	48½	49	48½
36	34⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1900	35¼	34	34½	34
19¼	14¼	..	Am Bank Note	500	19¾	19½	19⅜	19
45	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44	44	44	..
10⅜	7¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	16500	11⅞	9⅛	11¾	9¾
61	58½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	90	60½	60	60	58½
37¼	4	.60	Am Brake S&F	900	37⅜	36½	37¼	37
103½	94	4	Am Can	5500	100¾	99¾	100¼	100
29½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2500	30¾	28¾	29⅜	28¾
50	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	1500	50	49¼	49¼	49¾
41	37	2½†	Am Stores	200	41	41	41	40½
56½	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1500	58	54¾	58	54⅝
108½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	110
121⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	12600	121	119⅝	120	120⅜
10¾	4¼	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	200	16½	16	16	16⅜
25	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	13400	24⅞	24	24	24½
75	69¼	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	76	74½	74½	74⅜
14⅛	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	7900	15¼	14⅛	15⅛	14
73¼	61⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	6500	78	75	78	73
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
14⅝	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	80	11	11	11	12
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	8¼	7¼	8	7⅜
43½	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S& pf	100	47	47	47	43½
16⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	29600	17¼	16½	17	16⅝
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	24	23	23¾	24¼
7	5	..	A P W Paper	300	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛
31⅜	27½	1	Archer Daniels	1800	31⅜	31	31	31⅛
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	7900	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	2400	3	2⅞	3	3
63⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2500	59½	58	58½	59½
6⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	5500	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅜
7¾	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	300	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
17¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	52.00	17⅜	16¾	17	17
31½	29½	1	Asso Oil	20	33½	33½	33½	..
72¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	9400	72¼	70¼	71⅜	71⅜
78	70½	5	Atchison pf	400	78½	76½	78½	76
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	4500	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
34⅝	22¼	1	Atl Refining	9500	34¼	33¾	34¼	34¼
45½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	900	43	42¾	42¾	43¾
56	47¾	.5†	Auburn Auto	3600	53¾	52½	52½	53¾
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11500	10½	9¾	10	10¼
			—B—					
14¼	4	..	Baldwin Loco	13400	14	13¾	13¾	13½
51	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	49	48	48	49½
33	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18500	33	32¼	32½	32½
36	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	35½	35	35	36
9	6½	6½	Bamberger pf	200	90	90	90	..
46½	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	1200	45⅝	45	45½	45⅜
5¾	3	..	Barker Bros	400	6¼	5¾	6¼	5¾
28	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	100	31	27½	30	28½
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	7800	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
17¾	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	3200	17½	17	17	16⅞
12¾	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	500	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	800	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	11400	23	22½	22⅝	23
32	26½	..	Best & Co	500	32	31	31¼	32
48¾	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	11400	47¼	45⅝	46½	47¼
81⅝	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	78	76	76	78
39½	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	400	39	38½	38½	39½
15⅞	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	2200	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15½
20	10½	..	Bloomingdale	50	20	20	20	..
88	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	40	88	88	88	..
68⅜	55	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2900	65	62	62	65⅜
27¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	10200	26⅞	26¼	26½	27
27⅜	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	3500	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
2¼	..	..	Botany Mills A pf	1000	2¼	1⅞	2	1⅞
18	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	10500	17½	16¾	16⅞	17⅜
34⅝	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	34½	33¾	34	34½
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	84	84	84	84¾
½	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
43	43	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	43½	43½	43½	43
75	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	75¾	75	75	75
59½	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	200	60	59	59	59½
10¼	7	..	Brunswick Balks	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
9	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	8½	8½	8⅜	8½
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	13½	13	13½	12⅞
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	3100	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¼
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	70	33½	33	33	33¾
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	3500	5⅝	5	5⅛	5½
13½	7¾	..	Bullard	1800	13½	11½	13¼	12¾
4	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4	4	4	3⅞
9¼	4	..	Burns Bros pf	120	9¼	9	9¼	8½
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	7800	19¾	18¾	18¾	19
3⅜	2½	..	Bush Terminal	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅜	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	4½	4½	4½	..
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop % Zinc	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
4¾	3¼	..	Butterick	400	4¾	4	4⅛	4⅜
30⅞	21⅞	..	Byers	8900	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
59½	47¼	2	Byers pf	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	1900	26·	25⅝	25⅝	27
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
14	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	5200	14	13¼	13¾	13½
6¼	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	2400	6¼	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1900	28⅞	28	28	28⅜
16¾	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6200	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
31¾	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	700	31¾	30½	31⅜	31½
8⅜	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
31	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	150	31	30	30	..
84⅜	65½	..	Case Thresh	11800	82¾	81¾	81½	82¼
31	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	4200	30¼	29⅞	30	30⅜
43½	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	8900	41¾	40½	41	42¼
3½	2¼	..	Celotex Co	200	3	3	3	3
30⅝	28	1½	Central Aguirre	400	30⅝	28¼	30½	28
91	68	..	Central RR of NJ	600	91	85	91	83
9½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	8¾
36⅞	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	6500	36¾	34¾	35⅝	35½
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	4700	7½	6¾	6⅞	7¼
31	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30
11	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	14	14	14	..
44½	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2000	44⅜	43⅞	44	44½
45⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	14500	45¾	45½	45½	45¼
4	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	3½	3½	3½	4
4⅜	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2½	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	3	2¾	2¾	3
1¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2000	10⅞	10½	10½	11
7⅞	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	5800	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
11⅜	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	14300	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
12⅜	6⅜	..	Chi & N western	14800	13¾	12⅜	12½	12⅝
22⅞	13¼	..	Chi & N west pf	900	22½	22¼	22½	22
9½	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅞
22¼	16½	..	Chi Penu T pf	700	21¼	20¼	21¼	21
8¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
7	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7	6⅞	7	7
8¾	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1000	8¾	8⅛	8½	8⅛
24	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	300	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
10½	6	..	Childs Company	3200	9¾	8¾	9¾	9¾
16½	13	..	Chile Copper	160	16¼	16	16½	15⅝
50½	49½	2	Chrysler	87500	58¾	57¼	58½	57⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	28¾	23	23	23
75½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	295	75½	73	75½	73½
1⅛	¾	..	City Stores vtc	1100	1	1	1	1
1⅝	⅞	..	City Stores	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
5⅛	3¾	..	City Stores A	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
4¼	3	..	City Stores A vtc	100	4	4	4	4½
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	50	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¾
39	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	39	38	39	38½
25½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	5100	25¼	14½	14½	15
14⅜	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅝
7⅝	3⅝	.50b	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	6½	6¾	6¾	6⅝
33	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	70	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
26	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	28	28	28	26
16¾	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	32700	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
72	52	6	Columbia G pf A	600	71½	70	71½	70
51	41	5	Columbia G pf B	30	56	56	56	54
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	25½	25	25½	25
69¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	3200	68½	67	67½	68¾
26¼	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	4500	25¾	24½	24½	25½
25¼	23½	1½	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
95	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	93½	93½	93½	..
43	38	3	Comm Invest	100	42¾	42	42	..
48⅞	35¾	3	Comm Inv Tr	3300	48⅞	48	48½	48¾
101	91	6	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	200	101	101	101	101
36⅝	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	28500	35¼	34	34½	35¾
3½	1¾	..	Comwith & So	27200	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
41	31½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	600	39½	38¾	37½	38¾
10⅛	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	900	10⅛	9¼	10¼	..
28⅛	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	6100	29½	28¼	28⅞	28⅛
4⅝	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
14½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	1000	14½	13	14¼	13½
45½	35¾	3	Consol Gas	18700	45½	44¼	44¼	44½
90½	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	90½	90½	90¾	90
3¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3¼	3	3¼	3⅜
13¼	9¾	..	Consol Oil	42700	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	12⅞
3½	2⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1800	3½	4⅜	3¼	4¼
1⅞	⅝	..	Consol Textile	3700	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8½	6¼	..	Container A	700	8	7½	7½	7⅝
3	2⅜	..	Container B	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	1300	13	12¾	13	13
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	1800	2½	2	2	2
81	73	2½	Cont Can	3900	78	77⅜	77⅜	78½
11⅜	7¼	..	Cont Dis Fibre	200	12	11¼	11½	11
33⅜	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	33¼	32¼	33	33⅞
2½	1¼	..	Cont Motors	1800	2½	2	2	2
20¼	16½	..	Cont Oil	1800	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	20
84½	72½	3	Corn Products	2800	81½	79½	80	80
8	3¾	..	Coty	3500	8	7¼	7¾	8
35	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	4300	34¼	33¾	34¼	34½
38¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2800	36	35½	36	35
38¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	38¾	38¼	38½	38¼
6½	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1500	5¾	5½	5½	5½
28⅝	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	28½	27⅝	28¼	27½
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	1400	2¾	2¼	2½	2¼
18½	3¼	..	Cuba Rr pf	340	9	7	9	..
8¼	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1800	8¼	7	8⅛	7
45½	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	460	43	39	41	35
45	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	45	44½	45	45
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1400	21	20½	20¾	21
61	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	600	58	57½	57½	58½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	48200	5	4½	4⅝	5
10¾	5¼	—	Curtiss-Wright A	9400	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅛
			—D—					
7½	6	..	Davega St	400	8½	7¾	8	7½
15½	11½	..	Deere & Co pf	500	15½	15	15¼	15
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	9400	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	33¼
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	3700	72	70¼	70¼	71½
23¾	23⅛	..	Del Lack & W	18600	32¼	31¼	31½	31½
10¼	8¾	..	Denver R & pf	1900	9⅞	9½	9¾	9¾
77	63⅛	4	Detroit Edison	2000	73½	73¼	73½	73⅜
48	29	..	Devos & Ray A	1700	48	48¾	48	48
28⅛	25¼	1	Diamond Match	300	26½	26	26½	26⅜
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	200	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
36¼	33	1.25†	Dome Mines	8700	34⅞	33¾	34⅜	33½
22¾	19½	.120†	Dominion Stores	300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	58500	26	25	25¾	26½
14	9½	..	Dresser A	1200	11	11	11	11
10	7¼	..	Dresser B	1700	10¾	9¾	10½	9¾
2	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
102	90⅝	2	du Pont2de Nem	16400	101½	100¼	101¼	100⅝
119¼	116	6	du Pont deb	200	117	117	117	..
96⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	95	94⅞	95	95⅜
			—E—					
6⅜	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2800	9½	9	9	9½
91	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	90	88½	89½	90
20¼	13½	.25e	Eaton Mfg	5000	19¼	18	18⅝	19½
2½	1¼	..	Eitingon Schild	800	1⅞	1¾	1½	1⅝
12¼	1	..	Eitingon S H	400	12½	12½	12¼	..
20⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	21400	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	28½
95	80	7	Elec Auto-Ltpf	40	94⅜	93	93	95
7½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	7500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
6½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	16400	5¾	5¼	5½	5¾
7¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	12700	7¾	7⅜	7½	7¾
16½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1800	16½	16⅜	16½	16
15	8	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	1200

Financial: News and Comment

Trend to Federal Control of Banks Is Seen by Moley

Former Roosevelt Adviser Names Forces Challenging Private Ownership

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—For the "new world in finance," Raymond Moley urges a "fair measure of private initiative held under strong and carefully articulated public supervision."

The man who was closely identified with the campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the early days of his Administration enunciated this principle in discussing the banking situation in his magazine, Today.

Mr. Moley set forth "five situations that mark the contemporary scene" as the "chief forces that challenge the permanency of individualism and private ownership in banking":

The Five Forces

1. The absorption of banking resources by the financial necessities of the new budget.
2. The movement of government credit agencies into fields abandoned by privately-owned banks.
3. The limited supply of the kind of banking asset upon which, it is said, a sound banking system should be built.
4. The recognition by political forces of the fact that the control of credit is the control of the nation.
5. The loss of self-confidence by bankers themselves.

As to the first situation, Moley wrote:

"This year's financing program of the Administration does not of itself imply serious danger for banks but is capable of setting forces in motion which might ultimately lead to assumption of government control. . . . It is apparent that the banks will be in closer coöperation with the Government (due to financing needs) than they have ever been before, even in wartime."

Discussing the movement of government credit, Moley said it has been estimated all but $600,000,000 of RFC credit has gone to private industries and interests which in normal times would be cared for by private banks.

Credit Control Central

The third situation, Moley said, hinges around the decline of short-term, self-liquidating commercial paper.

On the political forces figuring in the banking situation, the former Assistant Secretary of State had this to say:

"If we are to have a managed currency, we must have managed credit and if we are to avoid chaos and destruction the management must be vested in the same source of power. It may be that this control can be achieved through government supervision of privately owned banks. But if things go wrong, the irresistible tendency of Congress would be to ascribe the failure to private ownership rather than to public control and to move to abolish private ownership completely.

"The control of credit is the central problem of recovery and if it is not achieved one way it will be achieved another."

The fifth force, Moley wrote, "that challenges individualism in banking is the danger that bankers for the most part have lost confidence in themselves."

Currency Changes On Normal Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

brown tweeds, smartly matched with tie, socks, and boots, and the gold bill did not deter him from flashing a broad gold pin through his soft collar, and wearing his heavy gold watch fobs and gold Phi Beta Kappa key.

Favorable Factors Emerge

Many factors favorable to domestic stability and recovery encouraged Mr. Roosevelt. Not the least was the Department of Labor commodity-price index which practically touched the May, 1931 high, at 72.4, which is the highest in two years, and marks the fifth consecutive increase in as many weeks. The level was 20 per cent over last year's corresponding figure.

Coupled with this statistic, which is by way of being the chief index in the Administration gamut, was today's weekly freight-car loadings announcement of 561,566 cars for the week ending Jan. 27, 1136 over the preceding week, and 86,274 over the corresponding week last year.

And, as third important indication of business stimulus, the Administration emphasizes the reduction of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's rediscount rate from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent. This is held to be a bid to American industry as well, of course, as an attempt to discourage undue influx of foreign capital or gold. It is felt to be an important step in reopening the capital market, which is also expected to react strongly from the resurgence of confidence, stabilization of the dollar and new period of certainty.

Public Debt $25,000,000,000

Meanwhile, the Administration's spending program passed an important landmark when the public debt crossed the $25,000,000,000 mark. Expenditures during January—which were channeled into recovery—struck a new peace-time record.

The Government spent $980,579,087 for relief and other purposes during the month, which was nearly thrice the outlay for January, 1933.

And, in these sums $444,763,791 went to the RFC, $188,392,710 to the CWA, $31,095,815 for emergency conservation work, and $53,386,071 for the federal deposit insurance corporation.

The public debt, under this spending, mounted on Jan. 31 to $25,068,052,506. It is now less than $2,000,000,000 under the war time peak,

Poses Federal Control

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Raymond Moley
Former Adviser to President Roosevelt, Now Editor of Magazine "Today."

whereas a year ago it was $20,801,707,134.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau are now well-equipped to handle the stabilization fund operations. Authorization from the House of Representatives to engage 10 experts, at not over $10,000 a year apiece, brings the requisite technical help, although the major decisions will of course not be taken—or even known—by this group.

Secretary Morgenthau and his close adviser, Mr. Herman Oliphant, chief counsel, in the Treasury, Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale University, and officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are probably more potent in gauging the exchange operations than any other men close to the President.

No Trouble Expected

But it is not anticipated that drastic operations of the $2,000,000,000 fund will be required. Instead the pound and franc are expected largely to adjust themselves, through the operations of a vast army of traders anxious to take advantage of New York's high gold price. The policy is one of indirect influence on the exchange, rather than of direct operation. Already, now that incredulous Europe has been assured that New York actually will buy all the gold offered, the trading wave has started.

As anticipated, Washington is now able to record a sensationally mounting gold price in London, which today has got within striking distance of the American price at last. No longer is the Treasury figure a "chalk mark on a blackboard." At today's opening, it was within 20 cents of the American price of $35 a fine ounce, which is closer than it has been since the whole experiment began last October.

Nearer U. S. Valuation

Moreover, European valuation of the dollar begins to get closer to the official American valuation. Paris's opening was at about $1.03½ and London's was $1.01⅝. Though these rates fluctuate sharply, the trend is appart and minor variations do not affect the main movement toward equalization.

And one post-mortem is added for the benefit of those who followed the day-by-day gold buyings of the RFC back in October and November, when the policy was sensational front-page news. On the basis of the new dollar, the Administration turned a profit of $9,000,000 in these operations. The RFC spent $131,671,604, representing 3,335,236 ounces of gold bought abroad and 695,027 ounces of American gold.

The foreign gold cost on the average $32.473 an ounce, and the domestic gold $33.615 an ounce. Today the legal price is $35 an ounce. Q E D the gold-buying program, in its pre-stabilization phase, went out in a blaze of modest profit.

Rediscount Rate Reduced to 1½ P. C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The New York Federal Reserve Bank Thursday reduced the rediscount rate to 1½ per cent from the 2 per cent rate which had been in effect since Oct. 20 last.

The new 1½ per cent rate—which is the rate at which member banks may borrow from the reserve—is the lowest since 1931, and is the lowest for any of the world's leading central banks. The Bank of England's discount rate is 2 per cent, and the Bank of France, 2½.

Argentine Casein Exports To U. S. Advance Steadily

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—A phenomenal increase in Argentina's exports of casein to the United States was registered in the first 11 months of 1933, according to a report from the Assistant Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires.

During the 11 months ended Nov. 30, casein shipments to the American market amounted to 3,210,136, compared with 293,760 kilos in the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of nearly 1000 per cent.

The United States, the report shows, ranked after Germany as the chief foreign market for this Argentine product. The United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and Holland were also important purchasers during 1933.

The year's exports, the report points out, registered an increase of about 33 per cent in tonnage and 393 per cent in value.

Montgomery Ward Sales 70 P. C. Above Year Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—The big mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. started the new year with a month of mail order sales which ran 70 per cent above last January, it was reported today. This was said to be the greatest percentage of gain ever recorded in the company's history.

Retail sales ran about 19 per cent higher, making a total increase of 40 per cent in volume.

Royal Bank Sees No U. S.-British Monetary Conflict

Canadian Institution Says Currency Depreciation Gains Overstressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 2 — Contending that there is no true conflict of interest in monetary matters between the sterling group and the United States, the Royal Bank of Canada in its February letter says that, "even within a fairly short time it will be clear that the action which is in the best interests of the United States will also be in the best interests of Great Britain."

Further discussing the probable effects of the Roosevelt monetary policies the bank says:

"From a long term point of view, what are the probable results of a 60 cent dollar? In our judgment, they are well expressed by the views of an eminent economist, who is quoted as having stated before the Senate Banking Committee that the use of the Government's profit on the gold stock would constitute 'a direct inflationary influence of the first magnitude.' Many economists argue that there is sufficient gold base to restore and maintain the 1926 price level without revaluing gold. Theoretically this is possible, but as a practical matter the attempt to do so would make for much slower recovery and the final results would be somewhat problematical. On the other hand, a minimum cut of 40 per cent in the gold value of the dollar would seem to make the problem of restoring the 1926 price level one of restraining the tendency towards increased prices, with the hope that improvement in prices can be halted at approximately the 1926 level.

Effect on Other Countries

"What will be the effect of this policy on other countries?" continues the Bank. "So far as Canada is concerned our exchange has for some time been at comparative parity with the United States dollar and there are strong factors, both economic and psychological, which tend to keep our exchange in practical equilibrium with that currency. If our financial policy in Canada permits an increase in prices here as quickly as it occurs in the United States, we shall no doubt resume more normal exchange relations than we have seen over a period of years.

"For the gold countries, initiation of the policy might very well mean a substantial loss of gold going to the United States perhaps to an extent that may disturb their financial equilibrium. The sterling group have so far given no sign of the policy which they will pursue, although it is clear that their refusal to consider stabilizing at around present values is justified by the tremendous under-valuation of the dollar in terms of foreign exchange, as compared with its internal purchasing power.

"It is this situation," the bank believes, "that has prompted the press of this continent and, to a certain extent, of Europe, to discuss recent developments in terms of a currency war between Great Britain and the United States, emphasizing—in our opinion, greatly over-emphasizing—the advantage which export trade gains from an under-valuation of a currency of foreign exchange. Such benefits occur during the time in which internal costs are adjusting themselves to the higher export value, but even during this period this statement of the case for a single company or a single industry might give a misleading picture. As a practical matter the full benefit is not usually retained by the exporter, but partly passed on to the purchaser abroad.

Japanese Exports

"We hear, for example, much discussion of the inroads which Japan has made in the export markets of other countries, but very little of the fact that Japan is using the proceeds of this forced trade to purchase goods abroad for which, in the main, there would have been no other markets, as witness the cleaning up of the scrap metal market in the United States and Canada or the purchase of 700,000 tons of obsolete British shipping. In fact, it is arguable that the most potent factor in the revivifying of Japan's external trade has been the absolute necessity to purchase goods abroad rather than her much advertised ability to produce goods at costs very much lower than her competitors. She must produce and sell at whatever price she can get if she is to purchase the things which are necessary from abroad. Undoubtedly, the depreciation of the yen very materially assisted what would otherwise have been a painful, perhaps impossible, process.

"Our contention is that there is no conflict in any true sense in monetary matters between the interest of the sterling group and the United States, and any discussion as to the relative price at which exchange could be stabilized can be based intelligently only on the eventual internal price which is being aimed at. It is folly to say that the pound should now be stabilized at $4, $6 or any other figure until the basic premises are determined. If England is content to complete readjustments at the present price level and the rest of the sterling group follow her, it is clear that this decision would justify a valuation of the pound higher than the old parity. If the sterling group and the United States are to pursue a parallel policy in regard to raising prices, then it is clear that something less than the old parity is justified, that is, if we accept the theory that the pound was stabilized at too high a price in 1924.

"The action recommended by the President," the bank declares, "should provide a working basis for discussion of an agreement with regard to stability in exchanges between the gold countries, the sterling group, the United States and Canada."

Says Public Utility Status Now Turned for the Better

Investment Service Thinks Government and Public Antipathy Receding—Sees Increased Demand for Service, With Consequent Larger Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Expressing the view that there has been an overemphasis of the adverse factors which have depressed public utility bonds and that governmental and public antipathy toward the utilities is receding, Poor's Business and Securities Service says, with qualifications, that now is the time to buy public utility bonds.

In presenting this "different slant" on the public utility situation, the statement says:

"In recent weeks, it is true there has been a partial reversal in the attitude toward 'public utilities'; but in our opinion the market appraisal of many public utility bonds, as reflected in their price, remains far below their intrinsic value. The investing public is very much aware of the adverse factors: rate reductions, increased taxes, governmental competition and so are we. But we say that the market overdiscounts these factors and underdiscounts the favorable factor of increasing demand for utility service brought about by recovery in industry.

"We say that in time the investing public will realize that it has made an inaccurate appraisal, and that many public utility bonds will show marked appreciation. If the market is wrong and we are right on the public utility situation, now is the time to buy public utility bonds; that is what we advise. But this advice does not apply to all investors; neither does it apply to all public utility securities—there are qualifications.

Antipathy Decreasing

"Our premise is that the tide of governmental and public antipathy toward the 'public utilities,' as reflected in increased taxation, rate reductions, and municipal and governmental competition, is turning; that it will turn in time to save most public utility operating companies from destruction; and that increased demand for public utility services will put many operating companies back into a safe position.

"We certainly do not believe that the public utility profits of tomorrow will be as large relatively as those of yesterday; but we are convinced that the reduction in public utility profits will not be sufficiently severe to jeopardize the security of the bondholders of most operating companies. . . .

"There are many sound operating companies that are covering their fixed charges by a fairly comfortable margin; the bonds of some of these companies are selling far below par because of adverse rate decisions and of the threat of governmental competition. Many such bonds were highly regarded in past years.

"For instance, it will often be found that a particular bond is not in immediate danger; the reason for its low price is the fear of investors that rate cuts will be more drastic in the future or that the threat of governmental competition will not only prove real but also confiscatory. There are many operating company bonds selling at a discount which we believe future developments will prove to be entirely secure.

Margin of Safety

"As a generalization, it is true that holding company bonds are less secure than the bonds of their major subsidiaries. But, like most generalizations, its implications are frequently misconstrued.

"We have stated that we do not anticipate operating profits as large as those of the past—our thesis has been that the lopping of utility profits will stop this side of the amount needed for fixed charges. And, obviously, if all operating companies earned their fixed charges and no more, every strictly holding company in the country would collapse. But, even admitting that the Government desired to shut off holding company revenue, it could not do so without ruining many an operating company: rate structures do not permit such close figuring. In other words, some margin of safety must be allowed.

"This necessary margin of safety will prove the salvation of many holding companies; governmental officials and public utility commissions can condemn holding company financing, but they cannot easily destroy the power of leverage. Thus, the bonds of a holding company resting on top of sound operating companies, each with a margin of safety, may prove a very good investment, and by the same token the common stock of many operating companies and of a number of holding companies may pay attractive dividends in future years.

Diversification Necessary

"Taking the point of view opposite from the investing public always is dangerous; but large profits never were made without assumption of risks. Even though public utility bonds may in general be selling at unjustifiably low levels, there are certainly exceptions.

"It may take a few receiverships to convince various governmental agencies that rate reductions can be carried too far. Thus, some degree of diversification is essential in purchasing depreciated public utility bonds—the lower the price level, the greater the diversification. This is true because low prices reflect more than mere fear of decreased rates, etc.: they also may reflect basic faults, such as top-heavy funded debt, impaired working capital position, etc.

"Finally, any investor purchasing public utility bonds selling at a discount must be willing to accept temporary paper losses and to wait for eventual profits. He will perforce have to wait until the investing public agrees with him—in the interim he may have many uneasy moments. However, there is one encouraging aspect to the present situation: the recent strength in public utility bonds suggests that the investing public may be gradually changing its previous pessimistic viewpoint."

Trend of Wholesale Commodity Prices Continues Upward

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—With the final passage of the gold control act on Monday, Jan. 29, a moderate speculative buying movement developed, which carried prices of many commodities well above the previous week's levels. Throughout most of the week a lack of speculative demand caused some reactions in many commodities, especially the grains, foodstuffs and metals.

As a result of the general recovery on Monday, this week's regular tabulation of wholesale prices, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., made a very favorable exhibit. Advances exceeded declines for the fourth week in succession, the former totaling 36, as compared with 24 last week, and 14 for the like week of last year, while declines numbered 15, compared with 18 for the previous week, and 27 last year.

"The tone of the hide market has strengthened considerably, although the total volume of sales has not been enlarged by any wide percentage," says the review. "Interest, however, is on the increase, and buying orders are becoming more plentiful, while offerings are smaller. Some of the large tanners are stepping up their operations.

"More activity is reported in the leading shoe-manufacturing centers as operations have been increased to take care of the recent large volume of orders received and the necessity of making deliveries in time for the Easter selling season."

Economic Issues Disturb Franco-German Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Franco-German political relations undoubtedly have been aggravated by economic differences which have recently come to a head. Newly imposed French import restrictions, it is asserted, will reduce German exports to France by about 300,000,000 francs annually. Germany now retaliates by new quota restrictions causing French exports to this country to drop by about 160,000,000 francs.

France justified its action among other reasons by saying that Germany had used its system of "scrips" and blocked marks as a means of dumping German exports in France. The German Government not only denied this but objected to what it considered a one-sided limitation of trade between both countries, and now replies with countermeasures.

Heavy Production Obtains in Nation's Premier Tire Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 2—Smoke is rolling from factory stacks, and the greatest tire production boom Akron has known in a winter month for several years is under way.

The six-day week for factory workers is again the rule and in one Akron factory of the "Big Four," tire makers went to work on a Saturday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the first time in many long months.

The increase on all fronts came rapidly. Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and General have found it necessary to lengthen the workers' week from four and five days to six days. Production at Seiberling Rubber Company is running 62 per cent ahead of last January, according to Mr. Penfield Seiberling, sales manager.

Curing molds not used since 1929 at the Firestone company are being heated, the officials report.

The mechanical goods departments are operating at new peaks in answer to the call for rubber hose, belting and scores of items used by the smaller industries.

The Quaker City Rubber Company, mechanical rubber goods plant of the Falls Master Tire Corporation, finds present factory output 300 per cent ahead of January of last year, according to Mr. F. C. Millhoff, sales manager. Other smaller rubber plants report expanding operations.

Drop in Wheat Exports From U. S. and Canada

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Jan. 27, 1934, totaled 3,287,630 bushels, as compared with 5,191,770 bushels in the previous week and 3,500,361 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 123,433,237 bushels, as compared with 185,802,116 bushels for the like period a year ago.

W. Virginia's State Capitol Paid For by 5-Cent Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2—West Virginia's new $8,000,000 State Capitol is completely paid for with the forwarding Feb. 1 to Chase National Bank of New York a draft for $900,000—the final payment. It was paid for by a 5-cent levy.

Hogs and Lambs Advance Sharply In Chicago Mart

Some Cattle Prices Rise and Others Decline—Receipts Smaller

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Some kinds of cattle advanced at the Union Stock Yards this week and others declined, while both hogs and lambs advanced sharply, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of all classes were smaller than a week ago, but cattle and hog receipts were heavier than a year ago, while lamb supplies continued to dwindle. Unevenness was noted from day to day in all branches of the livestock trade.

Medium and heavyweight steers ruled steady to 25 cents higher this week, while long yearlings lost 25 cents, and light yearlings held steady. Steers with weight predominated in runs, but outlet was better than at the close of last week.

Yearlings Near 1933 Peak

Yearlings topped at $7.35, only slightly above the corresponding time last year, but within 25 cents of the 1933 peak. Best 1418 pound bullocks reached $6, and medium weights $6.50. Some 1810 pound offerings went at $4.50, many loads of extremely heavy steers being offered during the period. Yearling heifers held steady with best at $6.50, while heavy heifers topped at $6.35.

Cows advanced 10-25 cents, low cutters and cutters selling at $1.75-$2.75, beef cows mainly $2.75-$3.25, with best at $4 or above. Bulls sold steady at $3 downward. Vealers also were unchanged, selects scoring $7.50. Stockers and feeders were in light supply and the market ruled about steady, bulk selling at $4.25 down, best around $5.

The hog market advanced 50 cents compared with last week's low time, and 25 cents compared with the close last week, the top hitting $4 for the first time in two months. The top on Feb. 1, 1933, was $3.60.

Government Buying Hogs

Buying on Government account featured the trade, weights from 100-240 pounds being taken actively each day, several thousand head being taken out of regular trade channels every day at this market. Late bulk better grade 180-220 pounds sold at $3.90-$4; 230-300 pounds, $3.40-$3.90; 310-490 pounds, $3-$3.40; 140-170 pounds, $3.25-$4; good pigs $2-$2.75; packing sows mainly $2.75-$3.

Fat lambs and ewes gained 50 cents compared with the close of last week, the former topping at $9.50, and the latter $4.85. Lambs are $3.35 higher than a year ago and the highest since 1931, while ewes are the highest in two years. Continued light receipts, better dressed lamb market, and high wool prices have had a bullish effect on the market this season.

Freight Loadings Advance for Week Ended Jan. 27

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The American Railway Association announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week of Jan. 27 were 561,566 cars, an increase of 1136 above the preceding week, 86,274 above the like week in 1933 and 1223 above the corresponding week in 1932.

Freight loadings for the first four weeks of 1934 were 2,117,562 cars as compared with 1,924,208 in 1933 and 2,266,771 in 1932.

Large Electrical Contracts Awarded

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—Contracts aggregating upward of $1,250,000 for major electrical equipment are being let by the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation and Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.

The placing of these contracts follows President Atterbury's announcement that work on the completion of the electrification of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Wilmington to Washington will be started next week.

Power for this service, from the Susquehanna River to Washington, will be supplied by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., and Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, which are known as the Aldred Group of Companies.

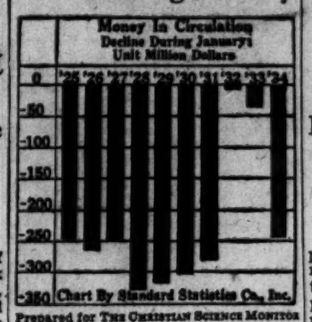
Federal Reserve Bank Credit Off $8,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The daily average volume of federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 31, as reported by the federal reserve banks, was $2,640,000,000, a decrease of $8,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $561,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

On Jan. 31 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,630,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000 for the week. A decrease of $199,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and an increase of $11,000,000 in monetary gold stock were practically offset by increases of $198,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with federal reserve banks and $9,000,000 in money in circulation.

Bills discounted declined $8,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and $14,000,000 at all federal reserve banks. The system's holdings of bills bought in open market increased $7,000,000, of Treasury certicates and bills $25,000,000 and of United States bonds $2,000,000, while holdings of United States Treasury notes decreased $25,000,000.

Money Circulation Off During January



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN by the accompanying chart, the seasonal return of currency from circulation in January far exceeded that of the last two years, indicating the beneficial effects of the temporary deposit insurance and return of confidence in the banks.

American Dollar Quotation $4.92¾ In Pound Value

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States dollar closed today nearly 5 cents to the pound better than yesterday, with a quotation of $4.92¾ to the pound, as compared with the overnight figure of $4.97½.

President Roosevelt's devaluation of the dollar and his offer to buy gold from the world market created a record scramble for gold and gold shares.

The early effect here was a heavy demand for French francs with which to buy gold at the current price of the Bank of France, and to resell in the United States, thereby netting a big profit for the operators.

Such was the demand for gold on the open market that price fixing on the current franc was abandoned, and the price simply was regulated by supply and demand.

Under this method was reached a record price for gold—139s. 6d. a fine ounce—a close approximation of the United States offer of $35 a fine ounce.

In addition, conditions resembling a boom prevailed in the stock market where the Kaffir section hummed with activity as gold mining shares were purchased. Several of these stocks touched new high records.

Everyone wanted to buy gold shares in view of the rising gold price and the possible enhancement of future mining profits.

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 2 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.67 francs (6.38 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States dollar held steady on the foreign exchange market today, selling at 2.55 marks (39.21 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's figure of 2.56 marks (39.06 cents to the mark).

London Wool Auction Comes to Close

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The first series of wool auction sales closed today with 5305 bales being offered of which 4062 were sold. An excellent selection of merinos and crossbreds were offered for sale and met good competition. Values eased toward the end of the series but satisfactory clearances were made. Merinos were 10 per cent dearer than the closing prices of the last series, while crossbreds of greasy spots were 10 to 15 per cent higher, fine scoureds 15 to 20 per cent and others 10 to 15 per cent higher.

Slipes, Cape of Good Hope and South American grades sold 10 to 15 per cent higher.

Extend Deposit Time Of North German Lloyd Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The North German Lloyd Company is notifying holders of its 20-year 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds that the date for deposit of bonds under the readjustment plan has been extended to March 1, 1934.

Bonds aggregating more than $8,000,000, or over 47 per cent of the $16,926,500 principal amount now outstanding, have already assented to the plan.

Jones Offers Plan To Help Railroads In New Financing

RFC Chairman Would Let Carriers Borrow for 10-Year Period

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A plan designed to assist several large railroad systems marketing long-term securities and at the same time prepare the Reconstruction Corporation for orderly liquidation was presented yesterday to the Senate Banking Committee by Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman.

The new plan would allow the corporation to lend money for 10 years to railroads which are selling bonds, instead of the present limit of three years with a two-year extension. Mr. Jones also discussed the possibility of liberalizing the corporation's charter so it could finance exports of manufactures, especially heavy machinery.

The 10-year loan plan grew out of discussions between officials of the New York Central Railroad system and its subsidiary, the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, and RFC officials on ways and means of aiding the carriers in refinancing $48,000,000 of bonds falling due May 1. The Illinois Central system also has $20,000,000 of bonds falling due soon.

The railroads want to sell a 10-year convertible bond issue. The Reconstruction Corporation could only lend for three years with a two-year extension, a total of five years. This would not be long enough, railroad officials said, to permit proper composition of company affairs.

Under the proposed plan the corporation could advance necessary money to the railroad company while banks were selling their bonds. The opinion was held that this would not constitute underwriting of the issue by the banks because they merely would act as selling agents, without guaranteeing the railroad company that they would take the entire issue. As the bonds were sold, the railroad company would repay the corporation.

Although originally conceived as a means of helping the railroads during the emergency, the plan, Mr. Jones explained, would permit the corporation to arrange with banks and others who have borrowed, for semiannual or annual installments on their loans.

This was especially true, he said, of the loans to closed banks for liquidation purposes. These loans are secured by slow collateral and might not be paid off when due.

The corporation can finance shipments of manufactures in export trade as present through purchase from banks of export drafts, but the law allows these to run only one year. This has been said to be too short a period for exporters who sell on time. The question of liberalizing this clause was briefly discussed but no recommendations made.

Bank Clearings Are Again Much Larger

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Bank clearings again are considerably higher than those of a year ago. The aggregate for the week at all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $4,829,113,000, an increase of 14.8 per cent, compared with the like week of last year. New York City clearings were $3,478,484,000, a gain of 16.4 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York of $1,350,629,000 was 11.0 per cent higher.

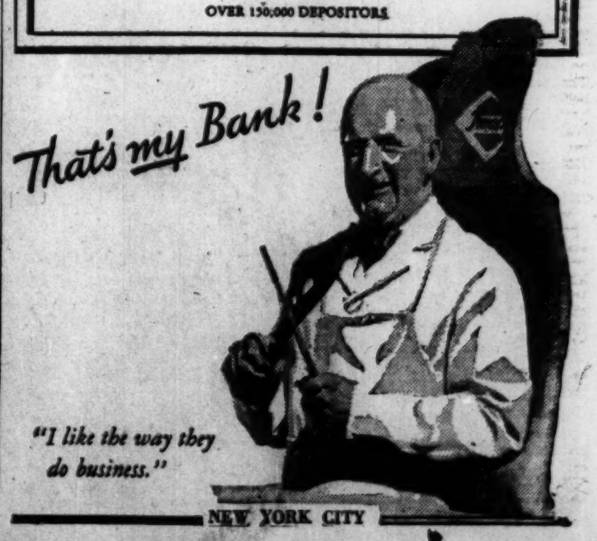
Clearings this year include the final week of January, whereas a year ago the larger amounts, incident to the first day of the new month, appear. Notwithstanding this disparity, the total this week was much larger.

Rise of $109,000,000 In Brokers Loans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City member banks amounted to $888,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 31, the Federal Reserve Board reports, representing an increase of $109,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Feb. 1, 1933, were $454,000,000

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION
341 BOWERY, at 3rd STREET
606 MADISON AVE., at 58th ST.
Founded 1848
OVER 150,000 DEPOSITORS



Rivalry of Mills And Roosevelt Dates Away Back

(Continued from Page 1)

has just been formed in New York State from a group of party notables backing the Mills doctrines.

Speech of Mr. Mills

And now comes Mr. Mills' speech. The opposition party is weak, but there is an opposition. The time has come for an appraisal of what the Republicans offer the country as an alternative to the New Deal.

Mr. Mills offers middle of the road conservatism. He is by no means critical of all the New Deal. He has a favorable word for the Recovery Act. He even goes a step further, in hinting that unemployment in future must be alleviated by a "sound system, or systems, of insurance." In economic and financial matters he follows the old orthodox school in company with Carter Glass and Grover Cleveland. He thinks the country should not have left gold. It should pay its debts. He believes recovery would come faster if not hitched to radical social readjustment.

As against Mr. Roosevelt's brilliant experimentalism he offers the old slogans of reduced expenditures, stabilization, balanced budget. As to business revival he believes increased production should come first, not wage and price increases; as to agriculture, he declares, "we must produce less and sell more" and deplores the vast subsidies expended by the Roosevelt Administration. Paradoxically enough the Republican assails the "present policy of isolation" of the Democrat, and urges the McKinley reciprocal tariff policy as more liberal than the current Democratic system of protection, based on "intense nationalism."

Not Much Progress

Viewed objectively, Mr. Mills' manifesto is not likely to make much political progress at a time when Mr. Roosevelt's popularity is at its peak. Mr. Mills himself points out that the Administration "will receive the support of millions who are the direct beneficiaries of its philanthropy." The Democrats are riding the wave of popularity whipped up in part by billions of dollars of expenditures. But the Republican manifesto has been put in the record—for whatever the future holds.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Arkansas, majority leader, commenting in the Senate on the Mills speech, said: "The address of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, to Kansas Republicans, is notable in that it indicates his candidacy for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket and the platform upon which he expects to run."

Like their policies, the personalities of these two classmates are far apart. No other world figure today perhaps possesses the personal charm of Franklin Roosevelt. His voice is ideally adapted for the radio in its merry, courageous, intimate contact. Mr. Mills is quite another type. He is a truculent, masterful figure who has taken long years to acquire the same democratic grace with which Mr. Roosevelt was born. He has not the other's resiliency. But Washington likes him—has always liked him. He has a reputation for honesty and courage. People know where he stands. In the division of American political life between liberals and conservatives hardly any more appropriate leader could have been found for either side than these old neighbors and classmates.

Utah Opens Purse Strings For Educational Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Schools of Utah have been compelled to retrench somewhat during the past few years, but taxpayers of the State cannot be justly accused of treating education parsimoniously.

In 1933, the State's entire income from the tax on tangible property was approximately $4,017,000. During the same period the State spent on education a total of $4,771,000, or more than $750,000 in excess of tangible property tax revenue. One activity on which a larger sum is being spent is highway building, total expenditures for which in 1933 were $5,443,000. Only $310,000 of this came from property tax revenue.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 373, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LINGERIE, all prices reduced; excellent earnings for women; good profits; bonus; credit extended. MONBET, 55 West 42nd, N. Y. City.

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BROMLEY COURT
84 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.
2-3-4-ROOM SUITES; free refrigeration, wood-burning fireplaces; a home of cultured people, conveniently located opposite Harvard yard and near Christian Science church; rents $50 to $70. Apply janitor any time. University 3443-W.
GEORGE A. GILES, Management

BURTON HALLS
10 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass.
2-3-4-ROOM SUITES: free refrigeration, wood-burning fireplaces; environment and atmosphere the best; 5 minutes to Harvard Sq.; $43 to $60. Apply office, 10 Dana Street, Cambridge. University 7572.
GEORGE A. GILES, Management

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 71st St., 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished; day and night service.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892. R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder, plans and estimates furnished, jobbing. Shop and mill, 83 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry, Hub, 8224. Mail inquiries Given Prompt Attention
SAGER BROS. & CO.
332 Washington St., Boston, 5th floor to Rm. 616

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

SAMPLE 10c—SILVER CLEANING TOWEL. Sure, quick, lasting, not injurious, not messy. CURRIE, 56 Hazel Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining, restyling; lowest prices; estimates given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2734.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Stenographer and typist and office work; part time, late afternoon; Boston; experience unnecessary; young man or woman. V-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Owner of charming home would like to share it with 2 other persons on a basis mutually advantageous. Write Box X-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 0410.

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N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd, Salmon Tower (1936)—Practitioner's office overlooking park, part time, reasonable. Longacre 5-6721, University 4-4943.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

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FOR SALE—Steinway Concert Grand; good condition, $150.00; Miniature Mahogany Grand, $200.00, perfect; upright $30.00. Tel. Riverside 9-7696, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 12 Ellsworth Avenue—Two large, airy rooms with board in comfortable home; near cars. Porter 3047-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable furnished rooms; reasonable rates; tray breakfasts served if desired. Com. 5834, MRS. DUNHAM.

N. Y. C., 88th St. and Riverside Drive—Thomas Residential Club for Women—Delightful home, refined atmosphere; kitchen privileges; maid, showers. Schuyler 4-9491.

N. Y. C.—Sunny front, overlooking Barnard Gardens; quiet; neighborhood exclusive; newly decorated. 47 Claremont Ave. (Riverside-Broadway, 119th).

N. Y. C., Central Park West (93rd)—Marvelous skyline view, studio, bath, $12-$8; no other guests; gentlemen. Riverside 9-1702.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 164 Highland Ave.—Exceptionally well furnished warm room, private home, reasonably priced. Telephone Somerset 0813.

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Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, diversified experience, covered entire business area N. Y. C., prefers local position; will consider agency as manufacturer's representative. Write Box R-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker (colored), sleep in; willing and capable. RUTH ELLIS, 61 West 114th Street, Apartment 3-E, New York City.

REFINED, mature woman, cheerful, capable, desires position housekeeper-companion to lady, motherless home, or housekeeper for gentleman; references; go anywhere. Write Box H-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY, thorough business training, also varied experience, social secretary, chaperon, companion, wishes position full or part time; free to travel. Write Box J-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, widow, with 2-year-old child, wants position as nursery governess; experienced. MRS. M. KAMM, 13 Castle St., Springfield, Mass.

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The Singing and Speaking Voice
MILFORD JACKSON
BARITONE
Correct Breathing and Posture. Simple Dramatics. Italian, French and German Diction.
Pupil of Frank LaForge, N. Y. C., and Mario Sammarco, Milan, Italy.
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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 60 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

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CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave., Arlington
368 Pleasant Street, Belmont

LE BARON'S
ELECTRICAL SHOP
Wiring—Fixtures—Appliances. Come in and see our display of Frigidaires—Liberal Terms.
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Greer's Fish Market
Why not get the better grade of Sea Food from a real Fish House.
Oysters—Clams—Scallops
Delicious Filet of Sole and Shore Haddock
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MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT
(Continued)

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Quality Cakes and Pastries
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Commercial and Social Stationery
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SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
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Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
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Daily Features

The Carnival of Flags

5—The Rising Sun Speaks

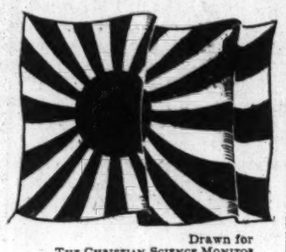
"BANZAI! Banzai!" waved the Japanese flag as it greeted the new day.

"What is that flag saying?" several others were heard to ask.

The Admiral, who had sailed the Seven Seas and knew many things, explained: "The Japanese flag is shouting 'hurrah.' Let it tell us a story today."

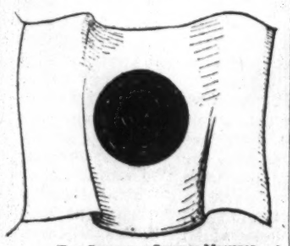
The Japanese flag was very polite in accepting the Admiral's invitation to speak.

"We Japanese love two flags—this one of the Rising Sun and the flower



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Naval Flag of Japan

flag, nature's flag the Iris. Our people have always had flags, but they were not national emblems. When American ships came into our ports, we saw their star-spangled banner, and we knew we must have a flag for our ships. The sun with its 16 rays was chosen. Both the sun and the number 16 are sacred to our Emperor. This flag is the naval flag



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The National Flag of Japan

of Japan. The national flag is the red sun on a white field.

"Two flags are always displayed in my country, not just one as in most other countries. So greatly do the Japanese people love their flags that they have a 'Festival of Flags' every year, on March 5th. This is really a festival for boys, and every house is supposed to fly as many flags as there are boys in the family. It is a special flag which is flown on that day, however. The flag is in the shape of a fish—the carp—and when the breeze swells it, as it swings from its bamboo mast, it almost seems to be swimming right up the pole.

"The carp was brought over to Japan from China many centuries ago. To us, the carp stands for ambition, perseverance, ability, talent, success, and all the fine qualities of character men should possess.

"The carp can leap up a waterfall, a most difficult thing to do. Those carp who succeed in the leap become dragons, another type of spiritual achievement sacred to our people. Japanese schoolboys study harder than almost any other students to pass their examinations, and the successful ones are called "Dragons" because they have surmounted the obstacle facing them. Those who fail are said to have bumped their heads on the Dragon gate. But even to have bumped one's head is proof that a boy had the ambition to try for the best, and the Festival of Flags encourages all to work hard for success in their life's work.

"Japanese boys have always been brave. As soldiers they have rarely been taken prisoners. And they cherish their flag much as did the soldiers of Napoleon. Once upon a time a Japanese regiment saved their flags by hastily sewing them up as kimonos. With the red sun at their backs, they put their arms through the sleeves made from the white field, and in their eagerness to save their flags, turned defeat into victory.

"We are glad to have the ships from other nations visit our country. We like the Japanese people to see other flags displayed, especially on foreign holidays. In our country it is the custom to tell our people when to display their national flags. A policeman politely tells each householder that tomorrow is a day when a flag must be at each gatepost. But no one has to tell them when the Festival of Flags comes, for the boys look forward to it every year.

"And in our gardens is the beautiful Iris—Nature's flag—which tells its story to the women and girls. Yes, we Japanese truly love our flags and all they stand for."

The Rising Sun bowed low as it finished its story, and the Carnival of Flags gave it three rousing cheers.

MARY M. STARR.

[This series is appearing on Fridays]

What They Say

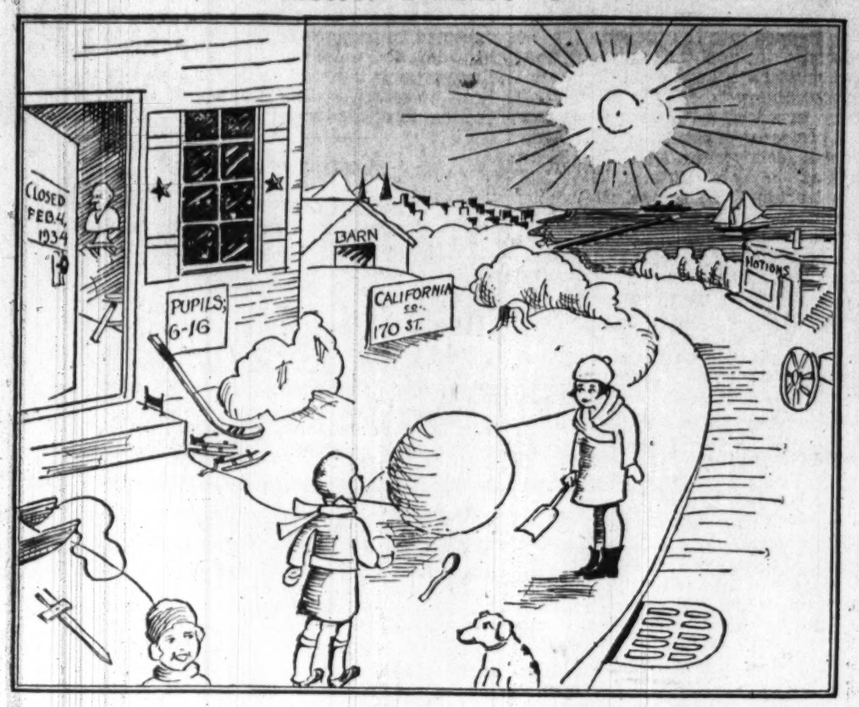
And He's Irish!

"I do not know anything that is handsomer than the really good-looking young Englishman."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

Leisure

"It will be the business of long-distance planners to see that leisure is not a curse, but a blessing."—*Aldous Huxley.*

Letter Puzzle 'S'



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "S." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Man Who Paid the Church Debt

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a certain Church and it had a Debt of Four Thousand Shekels. And the Minister spake unto his Congregation upon a Sunday when he had a Full House, and he said: Brethren, this Debt is a Burden. It might be paid if Twenty Men would give each of them an Hundred Shekels and other twenty Fifty Shekels and the rest every man according to his several ability. Then up rose John Perry, and said, I will be one of Twenty Men to give an Hundred Shekels.

Now everyone knew John Perry that he was a poor man, and of No Great Ability, but of Good and Honest Heart. And they were Deeply Moved by his Generosity. And Nineteen other men came across with an Hundred Shekels each, and other twenty at Fifty Shekels per, and the rest each according to his ability or what he pretended was his ability, and within a week the money was all pledged, to be paid Spot Cash on the next Sabbath Day.

And on that day John Perry called at the Parsonage and handed the Minister his contribution. And after he had gone, the Minister looked, and behold, it was Five Shekels.

And the Minister called unto him the Nineteen men, and he said, Our dear friend John Perry hath misunderstood. When he promised to be one of twenty to give an Hundred, he meant to give the twentieth part of an hundred.

And the nineteen men roared with laughter. And they said, Tell it not in Gath. Behold, it inspired us to come across, and that is well. Now then, let us pay each of us Five Shekels more and make up the pledge of John Perry, and we will tell no man.

And they had a Great Banquet that they might make merry over the Burning of the Mortgage, and they set John Perry on high; and he smiled and was happy. And they called on him for a Speech.

And John Perry said, It is not my doings, but it is of the Lord; and I am humbly thankful. And now, behold, the Church needeth a New Furnace, and the walls need to be redecorated, and the Minister should have a larger Salary. Let us raise Four Thousand Shekels more, and I will start it with the Same Sum that I gave before.

And the Nineteen Men whispered one to another, and said, Art thou game? And they answered, We are no Quitters. We will stay in the game and play it like Little Men.

And behold, they raised Four Thousand Shekels more.

And that Church took on New Life, and was happy and prosperous from that day forward.

And the Nineteen men and the minister bound themselves with a Great Oath that they would never tell this little Joke.

But this is a True Story; and it showeth how it sometimes cometh to pass that Very Humble Instruments are chosen for the beginning of Great Tasks. And I would there were many Churches and some other Institutions with men as unworldly and as generous as John Perry.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dean of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Streator, Ill.

ON THE south side of Chicago lives a woman who is "dean of women" to a group of working girls, whom she has helped from time to time. This woman has for many years worked long hours in a bakery, but she has found time to take a needy girl into her small apartment, share her bed, supply her with food and money, until the girl found a job and was on her feet again.

One girl who was reared in a loving home atmosphere, but who was left penniless and homeless, found her way to this woman's basement apartment and was helped first to overcome her fear, then to find a job, and later to return to a university where she worked her way a part of the time. Needless to say, no friendship formed at the university was more lasting or precious than the one with this loving woman, whose little apartment was home to the student on rare days when she could spare time from her courses to visit her "adopted mother." Once a heavy snowstorm in Chicago found this student without a pair of galoshes. The "dean of women" saw this need and promptly supplied the boots, much to the surprise and gratitude of the student.

All the girls who have been helped by this woman have turned out well. They have felt in their wise friend a sense of guidance and protection and purity. No college dean of women, with years of study and careful preparation for her job, could have a better philosophy for helping girls. She helps her girls to help themselves, at the same time realizing a need for much encouragement and patience in dealing with those who have for the first time perhaps come to grips with a large city and its problems of adjustment.

Many times this woman has walked blocks after a hard day's work to give a needy person a loaf of bread. Most of her recreation time is spent in helping others, cheering the lonely, the homesick. The satisfaction she gets from this unselfish activity is reflected in her face, which shines with joy.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Dressing Tables

A MAN residing in a college town made several dressing tables from boxes and packing crates. He had his wife cover two of them in attractive Swiss and checked gingham. These he displayed in a downtown window, and the college girls who saw them put in orders for the untrimmed tables for use in their dormitory rooms. Housewives too saw and ordered, because almost every home can use more dressing tables. His best seller was a corner dressing table that took up little space but was very useful. Mrs. C. A. R.

Bird Boxes

A FARM boy built three rustic bird boxes of bark and exhibited them at a county fair. They attracted the attention of hundreds of people, many of whom wanted to buy them. The boy took orders for the boxes and now devotes his full time to building and selling bark bird boxes of various designs. I. M. H.

Worth Knowing

BLACK LETTERS ON A "FEDERAL YELLOW" BACKGROUND ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE MOTORIST BETTER THAN ANY OTHER COMBINATION OF COLORS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

VIRTUE debases itself in justifying itself.—VOLTAIRE.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Genesis"

THE Jews named the first book in the Bible "Bereshith," from its opening word, usually rendered "In the beginning"; but the name "Genesis" had a different origin, coming from the verse familiar to most of us in the form: "These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth . . . " (Gen. 2:4).

Now those who set down the Greek version of the Old Testament translated the original rather differently, and their words would read in English: "This is the book of generation of heaven and earth"; consequently they called the whole volume: "The Book of Genesis" (the Greek term for "generation"), or simply "Genesis"—and English translators followed their example.

The title is a very appropriate one, for "genesis" in Greek can also mean "origination or beginning"; and Genesis is essentially a "book of origins."

Brevities

Humorist: An architect says that houses should be painted in brighter colors. And not, as house-agents seem to think, in glowing terms.

Los Angeles Times: Add needed inventions: A small parachute to use in getting out of rumble seats.

Attica Ledger and Tribune: The meek may inherit the earth, but the condition it's in no one could blame him for refusing it.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

From stone mason in Scotch quarries to editorship and authorship by home study without the aid of schools or colleges! This is the record of Hugh Miller, 1802-56. His newspaper was The Witness, a biweekly organ of the Free Church movement in Scotland; his books, "Footprints of the Creator," "Testimony of the Rocks," "My Schools and Schoolmasters," etc.

By journalism, William Makepeace Thackeray first gained his livelihood. He wrote for the London Times, for Fraser's Magazine, and for the New Monthly Magazine. By journalism also he lost a small fortune (nearly £500). It was sunk in an unprofitable newspaper and other ventures (1832-34).

The world is a busy place. To get its attention, a style of writing that is simple, clear, and direct is essential, especially in newspapers.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Egregious

Examples: "An *egregious* exercise of tyranny" (Hume: "History of England"); "No blunder could have been more *egregious*" (Lecky: "England in the Eighteenth Century"). Test your knowledge of the italicized word by underscoring its synonym: greedy, pitiable, unfortunate, vain, long drawn out, outstandingly gross, serious.

Pronunciation: Preferably three syllables, *e-gre'-jus* (first *e* as in *create*, second more sustained as in *key*, *u* clipped as in *circus*).

Derivation: The Latin *e grege*, "out of the flock," gradually developed into *egregius*, "chosen out of the flock, remarkable for excellence." We accepted this word at its face value, but it soon fell on evil days. Today we still apply "egregious" to that which is remarkable, but remarkable for its grossness, bad quality, flagrancy.

The man who voted for repeal in order to achieve temperance made an egregious mistake.

Notes and Queries

Bad, badly (Miss H. P.)—The correspondent writes:

Please tell us about the following:
(1) "I feel bad."
(2) "I feel badly."
Are both of these correct, depending upon the meaning?

"Bad" is an adjective, and in the predicate position (as in No. 1) it describes the subject ("he"). "Badly" is an adverb, and in No. 2 it describes the action of the verb ("feel").

Owing to the moral implications of "bad" ("wicked," "vicious," "offensive," etc.), we should hesitate to recommend it in constructions intended to bring out the thought of illness. While this department does not wish to add to the world's total of lamentation by urging "I feel ill" or "I feel sick," we submit that either is the less of two evils when compared with "I feel bad."

"I feel badly" hasn't much to recommend it, either, unless the person speaking is wearing mittens (and even then, there is the moral implication of "badly" to be considered).

Plural and plural possessive of "someone else" (Miss H. P.)—Although these words have come to be regarded as a substantive phrase, we have never seen it pluralized. The idiom, we believe, would be violated. Substitute "some others."

Plural and plural possessive of "sister-in-law" (Miss H. P.)—The plural, according to Webster's, is "sisters-in-law." To avoid awkwardness, indicate possession by an "of phrase." Say, for example, "the addresses of my sisters-in-law."

Answer Letter "S" Puzzle

School, structure, statue, stool, steamer, sloop, snow, snowball, stable, spire, sail, smile, Sunday, Sabbath, smokestack, stairs, store, spokes, sewer, stick, skates, shore, shoe, socks, scarf, scene, scenery, sword, scholars, schoolhouse, school room, shank, step, shoulder, shop, shutters, shovel, she, shadow, shade, six, sixteen, seven, seventeen, seventy, seat, seawall, sill, sled, sleeve, ship, state, stocking, stars, sun, sunlight, stump, sign, spoon, semicolon.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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If laughing happy children pass a tree and make a noise where tree sparrows are feeding they become as motionless as a chunck of ice. Ridgidly they fix themselves in one position and betray no sign of annimation of any kind whatsoever

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Betty Bee

The Spirit of the Colony

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE, on one of those rare occasions when she permitted herself the luxury of reflection, realized with ever-increasing wonderment the spirit of the colony. Never had she seen signs of impatience or intolerance. If the younger bees wished to do their share of the work, all well and good. If they shirked there were no recriminations. The success and well-being of the hive depended upon each inmate doing her part of the work; and these duties, be it said to the everlasting credit of the bees, were performed with cheerfulness and willingness.

There are, we regret to say, people who look upon the bee as a constant threat and menace. They enjoy their honey—fruits of their labor—but to them, all bees are ill-tempered, quarrelsome, and dangerous. Had these mistaken folks talked with Betty Bee, she quickly would have disabused their minds. She could have told them that in the hive there is no scolding or sulking. Theirs is a community interest. Should a majority refuse to work, all would suffer and suffer alike, yet those who adhered to duty would accept deprivation without protest or resentment.

The hive is like a well-regulated family. Each individual has duties to perform, and there is never argument or confusion in the apportionment of these labors.

In Lighter Vein

The Moon

"Does the moon affect the tide?"

"No, only the untied."—*Bee-Hive.*

Grinners and Groaners

An optimist is one who hops out of bed on a cold morning, saying: "Well, old bed, I'll be back to you in seventeen hours."

A pessimist is one who hops in bed, saying, "Shucks! up again in seven hours!"—*Columbia Jester.*

Hope

"D'ye think this'll stand ony chance at th' show?" said Tam, proudly holding up a giant marrow.

"Mebbe, mebbe," growled Mac, his neighbor and rival, "if ye can persuade th' committee it's a cucumber."

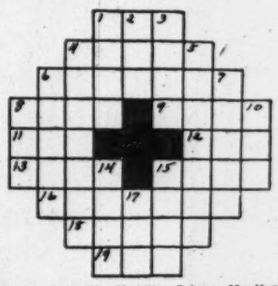
For Him

The collector approached a parishioner and held out the box.

"I never give to missions," whispered the parishioner.

"Then take something out of the box, sir," whispered the collector; "the money is for the heathen!"

Junior Cross-Word No. 94



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Foot of a beast.
4—Stitched.
6—Pertaining to the stars.
8—Heavenly body.
9—Willingly.
11—To convert into leather.
12—Shelter.
13—Magnitude.
15—Military or naval officer assistant to a superior.
16—Sound-producing organs of a rattlesnake.
18—Ceases.
19—Type measures.

Down
1—An equal.
2—Shoemaker's tool.
3—Satisfactory.
4—Verses.
5—Newspapers such as this one.
6—Step.
7—Bamboolike grasses.
8—Thoroughfares (abbr.).
10—Reward or compensation.
14—Diminutive ending of nouns.
15—Mont Blanc is highest peak of this mountain system.
17—Measure of weight.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Sh-h! Secrets

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles, wins a charter membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB with this picture of whispering kids. The acceptance of a picture for publication on this page entitles the sender to membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send photographs to the Feature Editor. $1 will be paid for each one accepted.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Arms or Reason?

IS THE world running backward with gun in hand toward the brink of another cataclysmic war? The news of the last few days—reports from Rome, Tokyo, London and Washington of a renewed piling up of weapons in the name of peace—paints such a picture. The world looks toward peace, hopes for peace, but talks war and buys guns. Japan and the United States rush headlong into a naval race, Britain and Italy come out for the rearmament of Germany, albeit a "controlled rearmament." One might suppose that the world was wholly in the grip of evil forces, working with malign effect, if not deliberate purpose, to destroy it.

That is not, of course, true. It would be folly to deny that ignorance, hate and greed are self-destructive elements which destroy men and nations to the extent that they control them. And it is apparent that today the nations often appear to have stopped using intelligence, good will and generosity. But they have not, and cannot.

Every nation is intelligent enough to know that war is neither a fair nor final arbiter. Every people fundamentally possesses enough good will to hate the thought of slaughtering fellow humans. But apparently none is yet intelligent enough to see that piling up arms is not the way to avoid using them, nor benevolent enough to run the supposed risk of some disarmament in order to avoid killing others.

Thus we see these new plans for arming put forward as devices for avoiding the use of arms. Japan and the United States each seeks, apparently, to bluff the other. Neither wishes to attack, but merely to be secure from attack. Both are maneuvering for advantage before making another agreement which will regulate the size of navies and avoid competitive building. They recognize that without some rule of reason ruin lies ahead. But they are not quite willing to trust to reason. The result is that to avoid competitive building they are engaging in competitive building.

Britain and Italy recognize that Germany will rearm, either by agreement or without agreement. They hope that some rule of reason, some control of armaments, can be set up which will prevent a chaotic competition in the heaping up of new and deadly weapons by the nations of Europe. No one is ready to face that prospect.

That is why no one has been willing to take the frankly hopeless action of entirely abandoning the Disarmament Conference. That is why, after much scurrying of statesmen around Europe and a futile resort to the old diplomacy of secrecy, Britain and Italy are swinging back again to open agreements and to the world's chief agency for applying reason rather than force to international affairs, the League of Nations. That is why Mussolini, after delivering a body blow to the League in December and declaring that Italy would withdraw unless Geneva was immediately made over, is now insisting that Germany come back to the Disarmament Conference and to the League. That is why Britain, after a curious interlude of apparent willingness to let peaceful agencies lapse, is offering now fresh assurances of aid to France and giving new evidence of support to Geneva.

The fact is we are in a period of transition between dependence on arms and a willingness to let reason decide between nations as it does in disputes between individuals. No nation is ready to face the appalling prospect of continued insistence on trial by battle; but neither is any nation quite ready to forsake the supposed right to be the sole judge of its own acts. Every nation, every individual can have some part in building up the necessary loyalty to the world community which the change from force to reason requires. Each one of us can help in demonstrating that the forces of good are superior to the forces of evil, and that the nations need not run violently down a steep place into the sea of armed self-destruction.

Cause for Rejoicing

DO NOT be alarmed if you observe some of your fellow countrymen going around these days with slightly expanded chests. Do not permit a chilly wave of criticism to flow over you if any of your neighbors pass you in the street with a self-satisfied smirk. There's a reason.

A great discovery has been made, and no longer need we in America hide our heads in the presence of sociological statistics or fear to face bodily the jagged peaks of the psychologist's charts. An expert has revealed to a gaping world that the average mental age of an American citizen is not what we have so long been led to believe. We do not possess the average intellect of a 12-year-old child. No, indeed. Our real mental age is almost 18!

It now appears that the former tests on which the 12-year-old theory was based were all wrong. Responsiveness to mechanical stimulus is now considered an incorrect method of determining intelligence. And this is good news. While those qualified to explain the reasons have not yet spoken, the usual, numerous theorists have stepped into the breach.

One androtomist declares that going off the gold standard must have had something to do with this extraordinary forward step. A student of botany in a western state blames the NRA, while a professor of Romance languages in a girls' school feels certain that the repeal of prohibition is the true cause of this "advancement in learning." Of course, the whole thing may be due merely to a mistake in arithmetic on the part of some junior actuary.

But after all, what do reasons and causes for the phenomenon matter? It is the fact itself that should send us dancing in the streets. Jumping at one mighty leap from mental juvenility to adolescence is indeed something to crow over. But how will this evidence of American achievement be received abroad? Will it be regarded solely on its merits, or will the intellectuals label it as just one more instance of Yankee boastfulness? That is a thought-provoking query.

The Antarctic Fights Back

ATTEMPTS to gain a firm foothold on the polar ice cap have drawn the Byrd Antarctic Expedition into a perilous position. The Ross Barrier is being rocked by a devastating upheaval. Forty-four men have been marooned on the ice, with Admiral Byrd and the remainder of the company aboard the supply ship Jacob Ruppert powerless to assist them.

Moved by the mighty weight of some unseen force, the grim ramparts of the continental ice are slowly disintegrating. Bergs the size of whole city blocks are splintering off and thundering into the sea.

The Jacob Ruppert is standing off-and-on in the ice-strewn Bay of Whales, her people anxiously watching for an opportunity to approach the barrier. Meanwhile the marooned men are striving to move stores, already landed, to a safer position at the base in Little America, three miles away. Amid the task they must be on constant guard for blizzards, ready to dig in at a moment's warning.

Hardly a fortnight of favoring weather remains for the supply ship in that waning season of semidarkness and subzero weather that explorers call the antarctic summer. To remain much longer would increase the risk of being caught in the sudden grip of the Ross Sea ice. No steel-shelled vessel can withstand that terrific pressure.

The expedition is waging a race against time in the relentless siege between men and polar elements. Should the break-up of the barrier continue until the deadline set for the Ruppert's departure for the open sea, the expedition may be forced to take off the marooned people and abandon the whole effort.

The timely arrival at the barrier of the barkentine Bear throws a more favorable light on the situation. The Bear is built to withstand arctic sea ice. Her arrival may permit Admiral Byrd and part of the expedition—depending on the amount of stores aboard the barkentine in addition to what are cached on the ice—to transfer operations to her.

Should the Bear freeze in at a safe distance from the ice barrier, a small company could winter in her. As soon as the ice breaks up in the Ross Sea next summer, operations might then be resumed for the flight across the continent to Weddell Sea and for other quests in the realm of natural science.

Such a move would reduce the scope of the expedition to about that encompassed by the Ellsworth Expedition, recently forced back due to damages to its airplane sustained on the crumbling barrier.

Radio reports from the Bay of Whales must dispel the cynical notion that present-day exploration consists mainly of smooth take-offs and happy landings interspersed with scenic joy rides. Judging by accounts of attempts by the Byrd party to discharge supplies from the ship and haul them to safety miles back on the hummocked ice cap, no polar expedition ever toiled more desperately than this one.

Antarctic exploration in 1934 is just what a gallant precedessor termed it many years ago. It is still the great "white warfare" of the South.

Poets in League for a Laureate

AMONG matters crowding for thoughtful consideration by Congress is the establishment of a poet laureateship for the United States. A bill to that end is being earnestly supported by the Poet Laureate League of America, upon which organization, if the bill is passed in its present form, will fall the duty of selecting the incumbent.

Queen Elizabeth is credited with having started the line of English poets laureate by pensioning Spenser. Prior to the Revolution the colonies shared with the mother country, so that William Whitehead may be fairly regarded as the last American poet laureate. His definition of ambition,

> Wisdom alone is true ambition's aim,
> Wisdom the source of virtue, and of fame.
> Obtained with labor, for mankind employed,
> And then, when most you share it, best enjoyed,

would be not inappropriate to NRA.

It probably will be argued in Congress that the United States, as such, has never had a poet laureate and has got on very well without one. An obvious retort courteous would be that it has not done so well that it might not have done better. The question may be raised whether this is a time to increase the company of pensioners by even one poet. Amendment may be suggested deleting the emolument but leaving the distinction. Furthermore, Congress would hardly leave the selection of the poet laureate to an outside organization or agree on a life tenure. The crowning of a new laureate conceivably might have place in the inauguration of a new President. Congressmen like poetry, and the pages of the Congressional Record often glow with quotations. It may be suggested as one of the duties of a poet laureate that, when apt quotation is not otherwise available, he should provide suitable verse.

England's poet laureate formerly was expected to do something for his pension by way of an ode on the monarch's birthday or a proper poem for an event of national importance. This demand has lapsed, for time has shown that even poets laureate do not function to order at their poetic best. Presumably, therefore, an American poet laureate would not be expected to produce an ode on the President's birthday, and there would seem to be no excuse for two poets laureate, Democratic and Republican, to record in timely but uninspired verse the march of events.

Company Houses

WALTER J. KOHLER, former Governor of Wisconsin, in the course of his industrial career built a model village for the housing of his employees. Now he has received the National Service Fellowship Medal, as a reward for conspicuous service to humanity.

In the speech of presentation, Walter Russell, president of the society, said: "Kohler Village exists today as a living example of a great ideal, so practically adapted to everyday human needs that it may well serve as a model for future development."

The war against the slum is arousing national support. But it is not in the city slum alone that the hideous results of cramped and unlovely living conditions are to be found. Some American factory towns, many of them situated in the midst of vast expanses of cheap land, are in themselves denunciations of the system that built them.

In one New England town the company houses face the mills, hideous, gaunt and shabby tenements, devoid of paint, broken windows stuffed with rags or covered with cardboard. In front of the houses inadequate patches of earth are brown and barren in all seasons. The street ends in a shabby triangle of park where the children play. Any day in the week you can find them there. The only equipment for sports is a set of ragged boxing gloves. The boys use them in relays. The rest of the children stand around egging on the contestants and waiting their turn.

This is an actual picture. A picture that can be multiplied hundreds of times in the mill towns throughout the country. The way out has been shown by men like Mr. Kohler, who build to the betterment of humanity.

A contrasting example of company houses is found in Hopedale, Mass., where the Draper Corporation has built houses which it rents to employees. Driving through the town, one would not guess it was company-owned. The streets are clean and neat. The houses have the appearance of individuality. Rents range from $2.50 to $4.50 a week. Those renting for $4.50 could not be duplicated in most cities for less than $50 a month.

Such model towns show convincingly the stupidity and short-sightedness that is responsible for the average factory town. The corporations sponsoring the model villages have found that such housing pays dividends. Living under such conditions, the employees automatically are lifted out of habits that go with surroundings of poverty, meanness and squalor, and the industry reaps the benefit of increased efficiency and trustworthiness.

Mr. Kohler's plea for proper housing in the immediate future should evoke response. His contention that there is a present shortage of 1,500,000 dwellings in the United States is more than conservative when from vantage points like Kohler Village and Hopedale we look out upon some of the streets of hovels that surround too many American industrial plants.

Who Moved the Cold Wave Plant?

METEOROLOGISTS have been calling attention to their wares with some excellent specimens of "cold waves." Some sections of the United States had not seen a full-grown "cold wave" for so many years that during the last few days folks thought somebody had left the refrigerator door open. The forecasters evidently have a new formula for "cold wave." They're trying hard to keep up with the procession of improvement that is marking every other line of progress. At any rate, the type of streamline, knee-action "cold wave" that has been appearing on the highways since the opening of winter in the northern temperate zone has left little to be desired.

The "cold wave" as it is known to "weather men" should not be confounded with the "cold snap." The latter is merely a small sample, inadequately frozen, of a genuine "wave." "Cold snaps" prevail in varying degrees all over the United States and are especially noticeable in the rural areas at about the end of the harvesting season. And then there is the "cold spell" which has features similar to those of the "snap" and often is mistaken for it. But all these are only minor demonstrations of the ancient and honorable "cold wave." They are of the same family but far milder in disposition.

There used to be an idea that the meteorologists made their "cold waves" up in the arctic regions and shot them down through Canada into the United States by means of fifty-mile gales and other contrivances. But now the "cold wave" plant has been moved. It has been located in the suburbs of the stratosphere, where labor conditions are especially favorable. Lower barometric pressure is the power used and—visitors are welcome.

Editorial Notes

As they estimated matter and space in 1926, astronomers simplified their conclusions for the layman by telling him that the amount of matter is about as much as a grain of sand would be in a space about as big as the earth. Recently it appears that they have changed their opinion. The layman who wishes to be conversationally up-to-date will take notice that the amount of matter is about as much as two grains. But, as a leading astronomer remarks, the change is not "drastic."

The oversubscription, by three and one-half times, of the recent $1,000,000,000 Treasury offering can also be construed in administration circles as a very flattering vote of confidence.

Now that the teacher has started on pluperfect tenses, Junior thinks that it would be a good plan to leave well enough alone.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

President Roosevelt Through British Eyes

MR. J. L. GARVIN—Garvin of the Observer—is a phenomenon in journalism almost as unique as the Colorado's famous canyon. Editing a weekly paper, he exercises an influence over English political thought that but few of the lordly proprietors of strings of British daily papers can hope to equal. Friends of mine of standing, and in a position to be good judges, have called his the most compelling individual journalistic influence in the United Kingdom.

I well recall lunching last summer with Wilson Harris, editor of the Spectator, and H. G. Wells, at the Reform Club in London. The day before the Observer had suddenly reversed its historic policy on the question of disarmament, and had called for the abandonment of efforts toward that end because of the provocative nationalism of Hitler. It seemed to me that everybody who entered the great club that noon stopped to inquire whether we had read Garvin. The whole dining room was buzzing with discussion of his utterances. When Lord Rothermere recently came out in his papers in support of Fascism the pronouncement was a dud. It awakened but little interest. Yet Rothermere's dailies vastly exceed in circulation the Sunday paper which Mr. Garvin edits.

The Observer is, of course, unlike any paper in the United States. It is published only on Sunday, with no week-day attachment, and is distinctly a newspaper, not given over to comics and features or to summaries of the week's news, but to the news of the day. Its editor once remarked to me that his position was unique; that he edited a daily paper which came out only once a week. He furthermore has mastered the art of editing a paper without even appearing in his office. It used to be said of Herbert Bayard Swope that he had mastered the technique of editing the New York World from the Sheepshead Bay golf course. Garvin edits the Observer from his home at Beaconsfield, where he occupies the house once tenanted by Edmund Burke, and has made of the coach house of that statesman and orator a most impressive private library. In addition to the responsible editorship of the Observer he has been the editor of the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and is publishing now a monumental life of the late Joseph Chamberlain, upon which he has been engaged for years.

A distinctive feature of Mr. Garvin's method is the editorial article in each week's Observer, which by dint of such headlines as in the United States would be placed over a story of a crime of major importance, large type, plentifully paragraphed, scattered "dingbats," and innumerable small subheads, is made to fill the greater part of the page. Nowhere in the United States, not even in those newspapers which present, thus emphasized by typographical eccentricities, the thoughts of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, does there appear anything like the Garvin editorials in their typographical form.

To the average American journalistic mind they are not attractive. Over here we strive to keep editorials short, and if one is necessarily long because of its subject, we endeavor in every way to disguise and camouflage its length. Mr. Garvin, on the contrary, will take an editorial which in the United States would fill perhaps not more than a column, and by the alchemy of big type and liberal leading, make four columns out of it. It does not, however, repel the English reader. Indeed, I am informed on the very best authority that when its editor-in-chief leaves his office for a two months' holiday, the circulation of the paper drops until his familiar broadsides appear again.

I am moved to these reflections concerning Mr. Garvin by the fact that the Observer of January 7 contains a most characteristic and laudatory article by him concerning President Roosevelt. He sees in the present head of the American Republic a "constitutional dictator" conducting an effort at "regulated revolution" and enjoying "something like a hypnotic command over the huge majority of the American people." People who thought him only a "consummate politician" now find him to be a "formidable character." "He has taken desperate risks. He has been involved in every kind of difficulty and danger where a single false step in dealing with ordinary feeling would have been fatal. Instead he has been almost infallible as a manager."

Mr. Garvin treads skillfully the delicate path between high admiration for the President and absolute certainty as to the success of his policies. As to the latter phase of the Rooseveltian endeavor, he says: "No one can yet begin to guess whether he will be remembered as one of the great constructive statesmen who prove in acts, like the poets in words, 'the wisdom and the faculty divine.'" It is obvious, however, that this British journalist finds not merely much to admire in the President's intellectual audacity and political skill, but is hopeful that both will be rewarded with success.

Like most foreign observers, he insists that the world as a whole, outside the United States, is rapidly progressing toward complete restoration. "There is no longer a doubt that trade and employment are improving throughout nearly all the world. The effect is already marked in the United States, where there seems as little doubt that a natural upswing of business has begun. Some good judges think that the revival would have been more powerful if Mr. Roosevelt and his brain trust could have been persuaded to leave it alone." There are those in the United States who share this view, although most of them are among those political opponents who would deny to the President a capacity for high achievement lest it should help to assure his reëlection. Mr. Garvin's estimate, back of its characteristic turgid language of applause, is a shrewd and justifiable estimate of a man of whom he says: "He has already added to American history a portrait that never can be forgotten."

Calendars

ADD to the list of vanishing mementoes of the mauve nineties the advertising calendars whose waning vogue persisted well into the present century. Any history of commercial art should devote at least one chapter to the artists, then unsung and now forgotten, whose "works" blossomed anew each year on calendars in American homes and offices. Calendars of assorted styles, sizes and themes and with varying degrees of assault upon color combinations were as indispensable as the almanacs which usually were distributed with them to customers at crossroad stores.

Of course the almanacs could be hung in an inconspicuous corner near the bootjack or grandpa's shaving mug and consulted only to see when the new moon would come in or the equinoxial northeaster was due. But the calendars always stared down from a point of vantage above the office roll-top desk or were ensconced in the most prominent niche of the farmhouse kitchen or sitting room as befitted their "beauty" and utility.

Landscapes, ships, beasts, birds, clouds and flowers all were enlisted to lure the eye to praise of hardware, poultry food, New Orleans molasses or general merchandise. The caption, "For the land's sake use Simpkin's fertilizers," stabbed the eye beneath a pictured field where the wheat could fairly be seen inching upward. Little Nell asleep with her head pillowed on a faithful collie might be the motif of an advertisement for either birdseed or overalls. A train speeding through a pea green landscape was subtly correlated with the virtues of canned corned beef. A Southern Mammy was a sure sign of someone's pancake flour.

The list of other pictorial adornments recognized no limitations of geography, nationality, or adaptability to the product with which they were linked. Yet a country boy never returned from a trip to the village store around holiday time without being asked: "Did they give you a calendar and an almanac?" The New Year could not be said to have arrived until the last leaf of the old calendar had been torn off, and a new one with a fresh expression of contemporary art hung up, even though the new calendar was too small to cover the faded wall paper where a larger one had hung for the preceding twelve months.

Even before one studied the picture, as one would a hundred times in the coming year, he leafed through the calendar to see what day of the week Fourth of July, his anniversary and Christmas came on that year. And one never could remember all the holidays represented by the dates in red.

Tastes change with the times—fortunately—but who could find romance or anticipation in a chaste, unlettered desk calendar or businesslike daily reminder pad of today?

G. A. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Roosevelt's Individuality

SUPPOSE that Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, and Roosevelt could meet in one room. The American President would not be dominated. He has gone through personal ordeals such as none of the others has had to endure. To keep in public life and to rise to the top of it he has had to conquer physical infirmity with an iron will. This has given him that expression of smiling but inflexible tenacity which is the marked trait of his countenance. Nothing will easily turn him from any purpose, though he is quick to vary his methods when he sees cause. He has the power of winning devotion and of inspiring energy. It has been said of him that an hour of his company can act on doubt and misgiving like a sunlight cure. He took office, as we said, on that blackest day in the economic annals of the United States when all the banks shut their doors. Since then he has banished a gloom such as a nation so long the most sanguine and confident of all societies had never known. He has radiated his own indomitable cheerfulness through the psychology of the whole American people.—*J. L. Garvin, in Sunday Observer* (London).

Back to the League

ANOTHER session—the seventy-eighth—of the Council of the League of Nations begins, and resumption of its normal tasks provides the best possible proof of the established part which it has to play in the routine of international affairs. The world conditions of this century demand an international system. That was universally recognized after the war; and the League supplies workable, if still imperfect, machinery by which an immense amount of business has been usefully transacted, and which has to deal once more with some of the normal and as it were permanent problems of Europe. . . . The most important legacy of the last war . . . has been the determination to attempt by a new method, by a policy of consultation, to solve the differences between nations. Of this policy the League is the expression. It is, of course, like every other human institution, capable of improvement. . . .

Passive abandonment of the aims and principles which called a League into being will not be tolerated. It is too clearly seen here that the alternative to the collective system is a relapse into the discredited system of the balance of power—a method that ultimately implies or condones the instrumentality of war. Neither British nor, it may be said with some certainty, American opinion would be ready to watch as an inevitable process a movement that ran so completely counter to the objectives of the Kellogg Pact or that frustrated so plainly the best hopes of all the belligerents in the war.—*The Times* (London).

Fortune for One Bible

THE purchase by England of the "oldest Bible in the world" at a cost of approximately $500,000, one-half of which is paid by the Government and the other half by popular subscription, has occasioned some controversy. . . . Yet there are values that may exceed even the pound, and the purchase of this Bible appears to furnish a case in point.

Russia, custodian of the Bible but despising religion, sells the sacred volume to England, where religion still is recognized as an essential factor in moral and spiritual progress. And it is conceivable that the emphasis the purchase places upon this difference may be worth even a sum so large as $500,000.

Perhaps the purchase of this rare volume may so kindle interest in the things that were written therein, so many centuries ago, that multitudes may feel an awakened interest—and an awakened interest in such matters clearly is one of the urgent needs of the time.—*Gadsden* (Ala.) *Times.*

Mass Manners

THE new movements everywhere for mass regulation and control, from bacon imports to motorbuses, are bound to have an effect upon national manners. Standardization is no vice if what is standardized is itself admirable. The danger lies when the regulations themselves are undesirable. Several Londoners have been recently complaining about the mass manners of bus conductors under the new régime. Bus conductors, individually considered, deserve the highest praise. . . . The remark of the conductor who, when a crowded bus skidded and spun completely around in a crowded thoroughfare, . . . stemmed panic among his passengers by ejaculating: "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush!" is typical of his calling. But recently conductors have been trained to shout loudly and mechanically, "Hurry up, please! Hurry along there!" to passengers who, jammed together, find further haste impossible. Reiterated parrot calls that cannot be obeyed . . . should be revised.—*Time and Tide* (London).